

## ABSURD, SAYS MOODY

**Attorney General Makes Sarcastic Allusion to Rockefeller in Argument.**

## RIDICULES PACKERS' CLAIMS

**If They Were True Anyone Could Secure Pardon by Serving Confession of Crime Upon Proper Officer. Spoke Nearly All Day.**

Chicago, March 21.—Attorney General Moody spoke nearly all day in the hearing of the immunity pleas advanced by the packers, concluding his argument just in time to allow him to take a train for Washington.

He declared with considerable sarcasm that the pleas of the packers were not well founded, and that they could not be entitled to immunity because they had given their evidence of their own free will, and had not been placed on oath, nor subjected to compulsion of any kind.

The attorney general declared that the statements of Attorney John S. Miller, who represents Armour & Co. in the case, were utterly at variance with the terms of the immunity act. The attorney general said:



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

"Mr. Miller said in his argument that if a man had committed a crime in the postal service and went voluntarily to the proper person, and made a confession, he would be entitled to immunity if the law gave immunity. Let us see where that most extraordinary claim leads to. It is a great discovery of my learned friend for which uncounted generations of captains of industry will thank him. Washington will become the alms house to which they can report for the pardon of their offenses. It will be much easier, instead of running away from a subpoena, to run toward the government agency and serve a confession upon the government agent.

Alludes to Mr. Rockefeller. "Anybody in this land who is now seeking to avoid the service of a subpoena will thank my learned friend for giving him a very much shorter road to travel. Washington, under such circumstances, would become a great resort, not only in winter, but in summer. All the people who are violating the laws of the land may go there at intervals and obtain their immunity. All they have to do is to go there in obedience to the compulsion of the law. The law is a license to commit crime.

"Now I can fancy these gentlemen gathering there. I can fancy Mr. Swift and Mr. Armour and their meeting in Washington with some other great magnate who has been there, and has been washed in what I may call 'Miller's bath.' I can imagine them meeting and saying, 'Good morning, good morning, Mr. Rockefeller, have you had your immunity bath this morning?' Look at the absurdity of the thing."

**Treasurers Promise to Pay.** Cincinnati, March 21.—Civil suit to recover gratuities paid by banks of Cincinnati to the various treasurers of Hamilton county will not be necessary, so far as concerns Rudolph K. Hynicka, John M. Gibson and Tilden R. French. All three have signified to County Prosecutor Hiram M. Rulison that they stand ready to repay to the county this money, which, it has been claimed, is technically the property of the county, if the courts decide they were not entitled to it.

**Three Men Killed in Wreck.** Dayton, O., March 21.—A Dayton and Troy car, with snowplow attached, ran into a horse in a culvert at Chambersburg. The snowplow was hurled from the track. William Pumphrey, Bert Hoover and August Nicol, section men of Tippecanoe City, who were operating the plow, were killed instantly.

**W. C. Arnold Dies Suddenly.** Dubois, Pa., March 21.—The Hon. W. C. Arnold of this place, ex-congressman of this district, died very suddenly at Muskegon, Mich., where, as chief counsel for John E. Dubois, he was looking after legal matters. The body will be brought to his home here for burial.

## SLAUGHTER JUSTIFIED

**Governor General Ide Cables Views on Mt. Dajo Fight.**

Washington, March 21.—Secretary Taft has received this cablegram from Gov. Gen. Ide at Manila relative to the Mount Dajo fight:

"Newspaper reports from Manila announcing the wanton slaughter of women and children at Mount Dajo extremely sensational and in all essential details false. The situation occupied by Moro outlaws on the crater of the volcano 2,100 feet high was exceedingly difficult and required a great display of heroism on the part of the army, navy and Filipino and Moro constabulary, who rendered most valuable service. Some women and children were killed or wounded by preliminary shelling at a distance. Moros were outlaws and fanatics and refused to surrender to the last, attempting repeatedly to murder our forces who were rescuing wounded Moros. The Moro sultan and leading datus rendered great assistance and the surrounding population is in great sympathy with the course taken to remove the gang of cutthroats who were preying upon the community, retreating as occasion required to what they supposed to be impenetrable fastnesses. There was no killing of any one except such as was indispensable to end intolerable situation. Attack not ordered until every resource looking to possible adjustment exhausted. Troops and officers deserving of highest praise."

## NOT A KOPECK LEFT

**TWENTY ARMED ROBBERS SECURE \$432,000 FROM BANK AND MAKE ESCAPE.**

Moscow, March 21.—The Credit Mutual, one of the largest banks in Moscow, was mysteriously robbed by masked men at dusk last night, the robbers securing \$432,000.

The bank is situated in the heart of the city. The last of the clerks had just departed, leaving an inside guard of three men, while under the porte cochere were a policeman and house porter. The street was crowded with people.

According to the guards, in the twinkling of an eye they were confronted with revolvers in the hands of 20 masked men, who had entered silently by the main door, which had been locked. Not a word was spoken. The guards were quickly bound and gagged and thrown into a dark corner. The robbers then took up positions at all the entrances and the curtains of the window were lowered.

The chief of the robbers, who directed the operations of his associates by gestures and without speaking, showed thorough familiarity with the location of the vaults. When all was ready he went to the heavy, burglar proof safe, and with a few whiffs of the knobs, the heavy doors swung open and the treasure of the bank was revealed.

The plunder, consisting of gold, silver and notes, was thrust into sacks. When a clean haul of the money had been made, not a kopeck being left, the robbers departed as silently as they came, making their exit through the main entrance and leaving no trace behind them. They had been in the bank less than half an hour. Twenty minutes later one of the guards succeeded in freeing himself and gave the alarm. The dumb-founded policeman and house porter who had been standing in front of the bank throughout claimed they had seen no one enter or leave it.

## MAGNATE PLEADS ILLNESS

**Hadley Strikes Pay Dirt in Standard Oil Ouster Suit.**

St. Louis, March 21.—The second day's session of the oil hearing in the ouster case of Missouri against the Standard, Republic and Waters-Pierce oil companies was marked by the failure of H. C. Pierce to appear as a witness and the sworn testimony of Dr. Bond, his physician, that Mr. Pierce was threatened with pneumonia and unable to leave his room, and the severe cross examination of Charles A. Adams, secretary and treasurer of the Waters-Pierce company.

Stock certificates were produced to show that the Standard company held stock in the Waters-Pierce company in 1900, when that company was reorganized.

Attorney General Hadley has telegraphed to Secretary of State Swanger at Jefferson City asking him not to permit the Republic Oil company to withdraw from continuing business in Missouri, as such a course, if permitted, would defeat the purposes of the investigation. Mr. Hadley explained that during the taking of testimony in Cleveland recently he received an intimation that there might be a shifting of oil interests in Missouri, and that he had immediately written Secretary of State Swanger along that line, requesting that particular care be taken that this should not be allowed.

**Caught in Time to Be Hanged.** Towson, Md., March 21.—Isaac Winder, the colored murderer who escaped from jail here two weeks ago, has been captured near Loch Raven. Winder is under sentence to be hanged March 30 for the murder of a tollgate keeper.

## BEGIN BY BLUFFING

**Operators and Miners Put Up Dummies Only to See Them Knocked Down.**

## REAL CONTEST STARTS TODAY

**Matters in Dispute in Coal Convention Put Into Hands of Joint Scale Committee—Mitchell and Winder Speak For Respective Sides.**

Indianapolis, March 20.—The second joint conference of the coal operators and miners of the Central competitive districts, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, which is the result of the efforts of President Roosevelt to effect a permanent peace in the coal industry, adjourned after referring the demands of the miners to the joint scale committee, which will begin its deliberations this morning at 9 o'clock.

The conference was called to order by President Mitchell. It organized at once by the election of the following officers: George W. Traer, operator, Chicago, permanent chairman; Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, United Mine Workers, permanent secretary; assistant secretaries, Frank S. Brooks, Columbus, O., and C. L. Scroggs, Chicago.

On motion of President Mitchell the rules of the previous joint conference, requiring that the vote of the operators on "all main and principal questions" be cast as a unit were adopted. This action empowers F. L. Robbins, retiring chairman of the operators, and Thomas Lewis, vice president of the United Mine Workers, to prevent any action on the wage scale which they do not favor.

Mitchell Makes Statement. The following were announced as members of the joint scale committee: Illinois—H. N. Taylor, A. J. Moorehead, B. F. Woods, O. L. Garrison. Pennsylvania—F. L. Robbins, G. W. Schulerberg, W. W. Keefer, George A. Magoon. Ohio—H. L. Chapman, F. M. Osborne, C. L. Cassingham, John H. Winder. Indiana—A. S. Boze, H. I. Seifert, H. F. McClelland, J. F. Shirkey.

President Mitchell delivered a brief address in which he outlined his views as to the purpose of the extraordinary joint conference, at the close of which he moved the adoption of the scale of wages demanded by the miners in the joint conference which adjourned Feb. 2. The scale provides for an increase of 12½ per cent. The motion was lost on a strictly partisan vote, the operators voting unanimously in the negative, while the miners voted as a unit in favor of its adoption.

**Winder States His Side.** On request of the operators, the scale was read. It embodied a demand for a general advance of 12½ per cent in wages, for a run-of-mine basis; for a flat differential of 7 cents a ton between pick and machine mining, the exclusion of boys under 16 years of age from the mines, and for an 8-hour day.

John H. Winder of Ohio, the newly-elected chairman of the operators, prefaced a motion for the adoption of a resolution by a brief address in reply to the remarks of President Mitchell. The resolution, which provided that the present wage scale with all attending conditions, be adopted for a period of one year beginning April 1, was defeated.

In his address Chairman Winder said: "When we assembled six weeks ago to discuss this question the operators considered long and well the proposition which should be offered to the miners. They felt that under the conditions then existing they were entitled to ask a substantial reduction in wages. But knowing how difficult it would be to convince you of the other side of these conditions, they decided to sacrifice their own interests to some extent and to offer to you the scale of 1904 for another year.

**Referred to Scale Committee.** "Since that adjournment there has been no change in these conditions. Speaking generally, and more particularly for Ohio, we have failed to find any other basis on which we can agree."

After the motion offered by Chairman Winder had been defeated Mr. Robbins moved that the matter at issue be referred to the joint scale committee which will meet this morning at 9 o'clock and that the conference adjourn to reconvene at the call of the committee. Mr. Mitchell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

**Foreman Kills Seven Italians.** Bristol, Tenn., March 21.—Information from Marion, N. C., is to the effect that in a fight between a foreman and Italian laborers the foreman, in defending himself, clubbed seven of the men to death with a crowbar.

**Congressman Thomas Renominated.** Youngstown, O., March 21.—Congressman W. Aubrey Thomas has been renominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the 19th Ohio district.

## PASSENGERS WERE COZY

**Although Stalled in Snowdrift for Two Whole Days.**

Decatur, Ill., March 21.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train which has been fast in a snowdrift six miles east of Decatur 48 hours, has been released. The four locomotives which stuck in the drifts while trying to help the train out on Monday, backed into Decatur. A new relief engine was sent to bring in the train and was back in half an hour without further difficulty.

The 15 passengers on the train had plenty of food supplied in baskets by the railroad company. All the passengers spent the night in sleeping cars. Fuel supplies were ample, and there was no suffering.

The Illinois Central passenger train leaving Decatur at 7:15 Monday, for Champaign, is still in a snowdrift at Argenta, 12 miles from Decatur. Four engines tried unavailingly all night to move the train. Twelve passengers are comfortable in the cars, farmers nearby supplying food and hot coffee.

## JAIL FOR HAZERS

**OHIO SENATE PASSES A STRINGENT BILL AGAINST STUDENT PRANKS.**

Columbus, O., March 21.—The senate has passed the anti-hazing bill, which originated in the house, and it now goes to the governor for his signature. The bill provides that any student of any university or school, public or private, found guilty of hazing, shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned for not more than six months in jail or both. The heads or instructors of schools who knowingly permit hazing are amenable to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

The system of paying county officers in Ohio by fees in to be wiped out, beginning Jan. 1, 1907. The Wilson salary bill, bringing about the change, was practically made a law when the house concurred in the senate amendments to the measure. The governor's signature is assured.

By a vote of 27 to 9 the senate suspended the rules and took up Senator Schmidt's exemption bill relating to evidence given before the legislative investigating committees at Cincinnati and passed the bill unanimously. Senator Lamb, Independent, has voted to confirm 12 of the 68 recess appointees of Gov. Herrick, all unremunerative positions. He voted with the Democrats against the confirmation of heads of departments.

The house also passed the following bills: Fixing maximum rate of interest for loans on chattel security at 1½ per cent; giving city councils power to vacate streets and alleys to facilitate establishment of grade crossings; to empower cities to forbid extra charge to consumer for use of gas or water meters.

The house defeated the Beatty senate bill requiring the filing of chattel mortgages exclusively with the county recorder. The Beatty senate bill repealing the inheritance tax law was sent to the foot of the house calendar.

## WILL CONFER ONCE MORE

**Anthracite Miners Accede to President Mitchell's Request.**

New York, March 21.—There will be a conference between the two committees of seven members, each representing the anthracite coal operators and the miners of the hard coal district. This was decided upon at a meeting in this city of the committee of operators. Later President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad forwarded a letter to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers notifying him that the operators' committee are willing to meet the miners' committee at any date Mr. Mitchell may select.

Mr. Baer says the operators fully expected to have another conference with the miners and asserts that President Mitchell has not replied to a counter proposition made to him by the operators' committee to the effect that the miners allow the present conditions to prevail.

## MINERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

**Alleged Idaho Dynamiters Transferred to Separate Jails.**

Boise, Idaho, March 21.—Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, charged with the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before District Judge Frank Smith at Caldwell. The date of their trial was indefinitely fixed at about May 15.

Judge Smith overruled the demurrer to the indictments and denied the application to admit the prisoners to bail. Judge Smith announced that the Canyon county jail was an unfit and unsafe place for the detention of these prisoners. He issued an order for the removal of Moyer to the county jail at Boise. It was said that the court will send Haywood to the county jail at Weiser. Pettibone will remain in the county jail at Caldwell.

**Gas Fatal to Two Sleepers.** Lorain, O., March 21.—William Tellorow of Cleveland and Raymond Westley of this city, were overcome by gas in the office of the J. M. Basore livery and when found Tellorow was dead. Westley is dying at a hospital.

## SAILORS IN REVOLT

**Execution of Lieut. Schmidt Causes Another Mutiny at Sebastopol.**

## CITY SAID TO BE IN FLAMES

**Russian People Deeply Stirred by Martyrdom of Heroic Officer—Masses Said in Churches and Workmen Wear Crepe Upon Their Arms.**

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Most sensational reports are current that the execution of former Lt. Schmidt, which has made a deep impression throughout Russia, has been followed by an extensive mutiny of sailors at Sebastopol, the massacre of their officers and firing by the fortress upon the city. The truth of the story is doubted, this being the "psychological moment" for the appearance of such wild reports. No press dispatches confirming the story have been received, but if the report should prove to be true the absence of these might be accounted for by the imposition of a censorship.

The alleged news came in the form of two cipher telegrams to a prominent member of the Social Revolutionary party, such as the revolutionaries have some times been able to transmit through accomplices in the telegraph offices when the public, and even the government, has been unable to communicate. As translated and displayed at the office of radical newspapers here the telegrams say briefly that the sailors, infuriated by the refusal of Emperor Nicholas to pardon Lieut. Schmidt and their fellow sail-

ors, rose in their barracks and seized and imprisoned the majority of their officers. Two dispatches add that the city of Sebastopol is almost entirely in flames.

It is also stated that a student at the technological institute has received a similar telegram.

The admiralty affects ignorance of the occurrence of any such affair. The papers, in view of the menace of the new press law which provides that they may be closed up for spreading false reports affecting the army or navy, are afraid to take chances by publishing the story.

**Waldorf Astor to Wed Mrs. Shaw.** London, March 21.—It is stated that Waldorf Astor will marry Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw at the end of April in Virginia and that they will reside at Cliveden, the Thames residence of William Waldorf Astor, which will be the wedding gift from Mr. Astor, who will also bestow upon his son an income of \$100,000 yearly.

**No Law Against It, Says Jerome.** New York, March 21.—The giving of political contributions from the funds of a life insurance company by the officers of such company does not constitute larceny or any other crime, in the opinion of District Attorney Jerome. This opinion was submitted to Justice O'Sullivan in the court of general sessions.

**Most's Body Cremated.** Cincinnati, March 21.—The body of Johann Most has been cremated. There was no religious ceremony, but some of Most's comrades delivered brief addresses before the cremation. Mrs. Most will take her husband's ashes to New York at once and the memorial meeting is to be held there in a few days.

**Railroad Agents Score Point.** Des Moines, Ia., March 21.—The house committee on railroads and commerce has voted to kill the Sankey 2-cent fare bill.

## BIG 24 CENT SALE AT THE OAKLAND GROCERY, L. O. L. P.

**The Store That Saves You Money. Note Prices.**

3 lbs. of fine, fresh, meaty Prunes.....	24 cents	6 bars P. & G. Naphtha Soap.....	24 cents
2 lbs. of extra large meaty Prunes.....	24 cents	3 cans good Pic Peaches.....	24 cents
3 lbs. of best Carolina Rice.....	24 cents	3 cans Best Lima Beans.....	24 cents
3 qts. of best Navy Beans.....	24 cents	9 lbs. Washing Soda.....	24 cents
7 lbs. of loose Hominy.....	24 cents	3 Macbeth Lamp Chimneys.....	24 cents
6 lbs. of loose Oat Meal.....	24 cents	3 cans Red Kidney Beans.....	24 cents
3 lbs. of best Tapioca.....	24 cents	3 cans Apples.....	24 cents
5 lbs. of Soft White Sugar.....	24 cents	3 packages Jello, Jellycon, or Wetmore's Gelatine.....	24 cents
5 lbs. of Brown Sugar.....	24 cents	2 packages Knox's Gelatine.....	24 cents
8 lbs. of Laundry Starch.....	24 cents	3 cans Baking Molasses.....	24 cents
8 bars Lenox Soap.....	24 cents	8 packages A. & H. Soda, Working Soda.....	24 cents
16 bars Ark Soap.....	24 cents	3 packages Nu Life or Egg o-see.....	24 cents
4 cans fine Corn.....	24 cents	3 Mother's Crisps or Mother's Oats.....	24 cents
3 cans fine Sweet Peas.....	24 cents	2 packages Grape Nuts or 2 Shred Wheat.....	24 cents
6 qts. Dried Peas.....	24 cents	3 French Cereal or 3 Crescent Wheat.....	24 cents
3 cans fine Custard Pumpkin.....	24 cents	5 lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR.....	24 cents
8 cans first Honiny.....	24 cents	Large, Sweet Oranges, dozen for.....	24 cents
8 cans Honey Sweet Table Syrup.....	24 cents	Strictly Fresh Eggs, 1½ dozen.....	24 cents
8 can: O! Saronges.....	24 cents		
3 cans Mustard Sardines.....	24 cents		
3 lbs. best Soda or Oyster Crackers.....	24 cents		
3 lbs. best Ginger Snaps.....	24 cents		
4 lbs. good Ginger Snaps.....	24 cents		

**This 24 Cent Sale Strictly Bona Fide, and will Last One Week Only, Commencing March 19th.**

WOOD'S Famous Boston Coffees. "QUEEN BEE" Brand of Finest Teas in the World. Highest Cash Prices Paid for Produce.

**The Oakland Grocery, L. O. L. P.**

78 S. Erie St.

Both Phones.

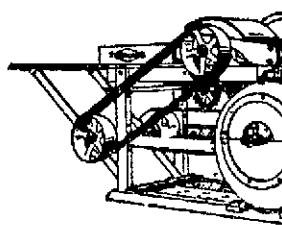
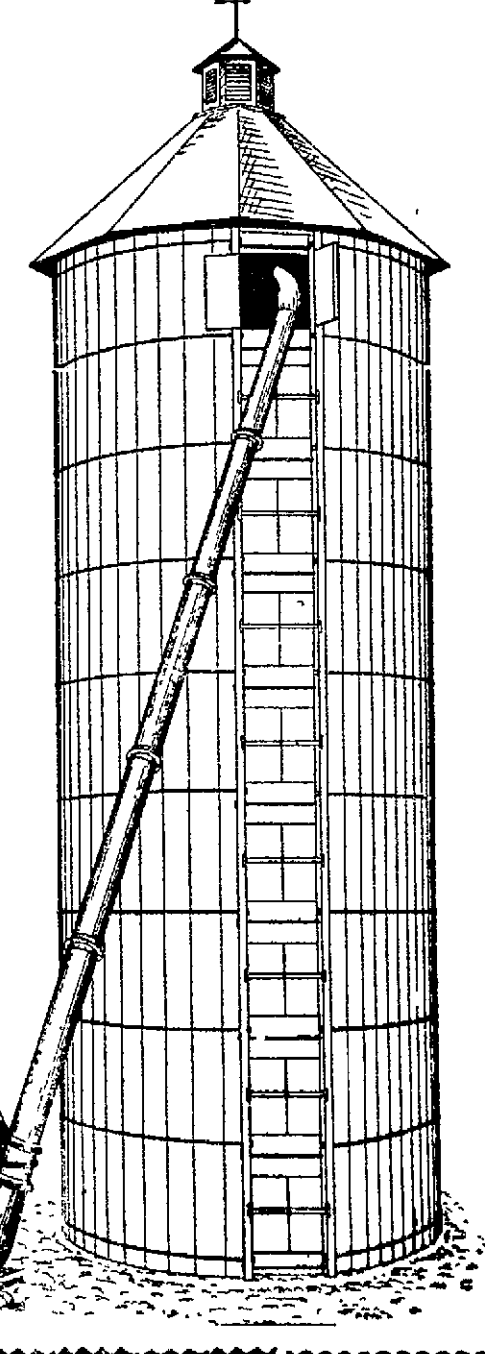
## Tornado Silos

**DAIRY MEN AND STOCK RAISERS...**

**INCREASE your profits and decrease your labor at a minimum of expense by purchasing a TORNADO SILO.** Made of the best material, absolutely air-tight, easily constructed. Continuous doors, permanent ladder. Pays for itself in one year. Write us for full information and prices. Write now.

MANUFACTURED BY **W. R. HARRISON & CO.** MASSILLON, OHIO

Also manufacturers of the celebrated TORNADO Feed and Ensilage Cutter, S. Land Rollers, Corn Shellers and Wheelbarrows.





# LOVE, JEALOUSY AND LIQUOR.

## Causes of Clyde Cochran's Suicide in Canton.

## HE DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

## He Had Just Promised His Brother That He Would Re- form—Came Home Sunday Afternoon and Took the Fatal Dose in Presence of Family.

Canton, March 19.—(Special.)—After promising his brother he would reform and lead a different life, Clyde Cochran, a mill worker, whose home is at 915 East North street, again began to drink and, when under the influence of liquor Sunday afternoon, staggered home in order that he might take his life in the presence of his mother, Mrs. Ada Cochran, and his brother, Scott Cochran.

Carbolic acid was the agent used, and a bottle with a neck nearly as large as itself was drained. Cochran died within fifteen minutes from the time of swallowing the poison, apparently in no agony. Drs. McConkey and Reed were summoned, but before they had arrived he was dead.

The dead man several months ago tried to take his life by shooting, in a house on East Tuscarawas street. He then paid his burial dues and called the ambulance. The bullet went wide and struck him in the shoulder. He took the same precautions this time and paid his burial dues Saturday night.

His brother, Scott Cochran, tells the story of the suicide and incidents leading up to it as follows: "Clyde had been leading a fast life and has been the cause of mother's condition. He had been to Dresden working in a steel mill until about three weeks ago, when he came home. He stayed several days and when he left he told mother that she would never see him again. Last Wednesday, however, he came home and I talked with him about changing his ways. I told him to get a job at the mill and settle down. He saw the manager and secured a position and worked the remainder of the week. I had a talk with him Friday morning and he said that he intended to do the right thing.

"Saturday he said he was going to Massillon to get his clothes and returned about 6 o'clock. I really believe that he intended to straighten up. When he returned I told him of a letter advertised for him at the post-office and he said he would go and get it and come right home. He didn't come home and I went up town on business and, stopping in the Palm garden, noticed him drinking. I didn't say a word and came home and told mother I had seen him, but didn't tell her where. We stayed up, waiting, until about 9:30 and mother went to bed. I remained up until 12 o'clock, and, leaving the door open and light burning, retired. In the morning I noticed that he had not been home.

"We were seated about the stove shortly after dinner Sunday when I heard someone staggering on the walk and saying, 'I'm here.' Clyde passed the window and I noticed that he was in an awful condition. I was seated with my back to the door through which he entered the room and mother was opposite me. As he entered he said he was here and gulped down the acid. Mother started up, and seeing her I also jumped to my feet. The bottle was knocked from his hand but not before he had nearly drained it.

"His lips turned white and I could see where he was burned. He died shortly afterward. Mother ran out and has not returned. She is nearly prostrated at the home of her brother, Henry Cochran, in Washington avenue."

A woman's love, probably jealousy, and liquor were the reasons assigned for the deed by his brother. "I didn't see what was in the letter he received Saturday night and as far as I know he destroyed all the letters in his pockets. I saw one several days ago addressed to him and signed by Mrs. Rosa Smart, of New Philadelphia, filled with endearing terms. Mrs. Smart is the woman who was also mixed up in the shooting affair.

"She and her husband formerly lived in Canton and Clyde was often at their house. He and Mrs. Smart were arrested about a month after he tried to kill himself the first time and she was ordered out of town and he was assessed \$10. I went up to pay it but he said he didn't want out. He was out the next day and the Smarts and Clyde pulled out for Dresden.

"We didn't hear anything from him until January 11, when mother received a telegram saying, 'You will hear bad news tomorrow; answer immediately.' Clyde," she called him up by phone and he denied having sent

the telegram. It was our impression that some one else sent it. Ever since my brother has been in failing health. "My brother, about two years ago, married Ella Rice, but after living together for several months they separated. A child was born but it died." The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Robert Cassidy officiating. Interment will be in Westlawn. Coroner H. A. March, having viewed the body, reported death to be a case of suicide.

## OBITUARY.

Johnson E. Clark, aged 66 years, for many years a well known traveling salesman and bookkeeper in Massillon, died at the Sandusky soldiers and sailors' home, Sunday, of general debility. Mrs. Clark died in Massillon last September and soon after her death Mr. Clark went to Sandusky. He had been in failing health for several years. Mr. Clark was born in Bradford, Pa., and came to Massillon in 1877, where he lived until a few months ago. He served in the civil war in Company E, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and later served in an Ohio regiment. He was wounded in the back at Stone's River and suffered in later years from the injury. The deceased was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Canal Fulton lodge. The body will be brought to Massillon for interment. The time of the funeral has not yet been announced.

## MRS. VERONICA SEILER.

Mrs. Veronica Seiler, aged 73 years, died at the family home in Third street, Saturday afternoon of the grip. Mrs. Seiler has been in failing health one year. The deceased was born in Baden, Germany, but has been a resident of Massillon fifty-one years and was one of the early German settlers. The deceased is survived by her husband, A. Seiler, and the following children: John A. Seiler and Mrs. Anna Scharver, of Massillon, and Alois Seiler Jr., of Canton, and seven grandchildren. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

## A "YELLOW" STORY.

## General Wood Corrects Mis- statements Made at Manila.

Washington, March 19.—(By Associated Press.)—General Wood cabled Secretary Taft today saying that the sensational reports sent to the United States from Manila were due to a reporter who, being asked for details, supplied sensational features. He says no cable from Mindanao made any reference to killing women and children. He refers the secretary to Major Scott, now in the United States on leave, who tried for eight months to get the Moros out of that mountain without fighting.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 19, 1906:

LADIES.	GENTS.
Brothers, Miss Ethel	Hoskins, Mrs. Grace
Jackway, Miss Mable	Johnson, Mrs. A. L.
Kirk, Mrs. L.	Smith, Miss Estella
Snyder, Mrs. Nannie	Wagner, Joe
Newcomb, Mrs. Annie	
Baker, Jacob	Bood, Albert
Evans, E. F.	Farrell, Arvine
Gies, Dr. M. C.	Grimes, Jessie
Hickok, John	Heule, Charles
Madden, Wm.	Miller, Alfred
Moran, Lawrence	Moore, Edward
Wall, T. P.	

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constant use of failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Honeymooners' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to L. F. SCHWEGEL, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the John Poorman farm, two miles north of Justus, one-half mile west of Camp Creek, three quarters of a mile northeast of Goat Hill school house, on Friday, March 23. The following described property to-wit: Two horses, eight head cattle, ten head young brood ewes, seven chester white shoats, wagons, mower, cultivator, plow, harness, cream separators, cable chain, singletrees, don't-lets, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12:30. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over five dollars.

ELTON L. WARSTLER.

I had Stone in the Bladder, and my kidneys were affected. None of the brands taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr. D. J. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. The pain ceased—the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.—E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

## THE TOWER OF BABEL.

## History Leaves No Data by Which to Estimate Its Height.

The exact date of the building of "Nimrod's Polly," as the Chaldeans say in alluding to the Scriptural tower of Babel (the Armenians speak of it as the Tower of the Confusion of Tongues), or the height to which it penetrated the rarefied atmosphere of the oriental plains will perhaps never be known. The date of the laying of the foundation of the famous structure is usually set at 2247 years before Christ, or in the year of the flood, 101.

The expression of the sacred historian that its top was to "reach unto heaven" is now generally set down as a strong Hebrew phrase denoting a very lofty tower, but not necessarily meaning one that would reach to the abiding place of the Lord and his hosts. Proof that this is probable may be found in several places in holy writ. The walls of the cities of Canaan are described by Moses in similar phraseology. The spies sent out by him returned and reported that the cities of that country were great and were "walled up to heaven." See Deuteronomy i, 28; ix, 1. There is a Jewish legend in the Talmud which tells us that God did not put a stop to the building of the tower until after it had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, which is equal to nearly twelve English miles.

The sacred historians have not in a single instance left data upon which we can base a calculation of its exact height and general dimensions, and it is because of this omission that the imaginative orientals and other ancient writers have given such fabulous and extravagant traditions concerning it. Even St. Jerome alleges from the testimony of eyewitnesses who claim to have seen and examined the ruins of the skyscraper shaft that in his day (born 345 A. D.) it was over four miles high. While considering these untenable notions it may not be out of place to mention that other fanciful writers make its height range all the way from a single furlong to 3,000 miles in height. See Lawson's Bible Cyclopedia, volume i, page 253.

## How Some Mutes Marry.

Statistics compiled by authorities on the condition of the deaf and dumb in this country present one significant fact in regard to the matrimonial affairs of that body of citizens. It is revealed therein that while many women deprived of the power of speech have been sought in marriage by men whose five senses were unimpaired only a few women whose tongues were in good working order have consented to tie themselves to men who could not hear what was being said. Cynics find in these revelations matter for many caustic diatribes pertaining to the conversational and listening powers of the sexes. Whether or not these sarcastic observations contain an explanation of the comparative willingness and unwillingness of men and women to marry mutes is a question, but the fact remains.

## A Powerful Drug.

Cloves are simply the dried flower buds of a beautiful evergreen tree growing naturally on the Spice islands. These flower buds are gathered when they have become of a bright red and are just on the point of opening. The name comes from the resemblance of the prepared spice to small nails, from the French word clou, for nail. Cloves are very heavily charged with a pungent, acrid, volatile oil, as much as 20 per cent sometimes being extracted. This oil is valuable for flavoring and scenting purposes and has a limited field in medicine, but the habit of "eating cloves," in which young folks and too often old ones indulge, is very reprehensible, as the oil is a powerful drug, becoming in many cases an insidious poison.

## The Glowworm Cavern.

The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glowworm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct) are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Ida bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an underground river, the entire floor of the subterranean passage being covered with water about a foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formation, with the exception that their roofs and sides literally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glowworms which inhabit them.

## Two Odd Volumes.

The book done by a French monk who instead of writing the words cut the letters from the vellum page and formed a sort of stencil has its opposite in a Swedish translation of the four gospels, which was done in gold and silver leaf. The initial letters are cut from thin sheets of beaten gold done in delicate tracery, while the body of the text is of heavy silver. The foil is cemented to the parchment page with an adhesive which in spite of the undoubted antiquity of the book has not lost its powers. Most freak books were evidently done to perpetuate the name of the ingenious owner, but this carries absolutely no information as to its maker.

A more modern freak is the output of a Lyons silk weaving firm and is a prayer book in which the letters are woven into the silk. But one copy was made of the book, and this is in the government library at Paris.

## Satisfaction.

"Do you know that your attentions weary me?" "Do they, indeed? I was beginning to feel that I had failed to make any impression whatever."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE JAPANESE GIRL.

## She Is Gentleness Itself, With an Air of Dainty Modesty.

There were not many Japanese women at the party, which made me wonder, considering the fact that there were hundreds of men present, but perhaps the absence of the many might be explained by the uncomfortable and self-conscious air of the few who were there in most unaccustomed foreign finery. Not that they wore it so badly. Not at all. That is a fiction of the foreign woman who is pleasantly blinded to the imperfections of her own kind.

Of course there are no Japanese girls with Gibson figures of lissom grace and Fifth avenue strides of splendid freedom, but the same thing may be said of many other women in many other climes. Everybody cannot be an American girl, you know, and I declare I think the Japanese girl runs some of her European sisters a very close second in her ability to wear ungraceful clothes as gracefully as possible with very limited assistance from Mother Nature. All Japanese waist lines run up in front and all Japanese girls are "pigeon toed," but all Japanese girls are gentleness itself, and their dainty modesty serves to conceal a multitude of peculiarities.—Leslie's Weekly.

## The Hindoo Strong Man.

The Hindoos tell wonderful stories of the feats of Bhima, who was their strong man. Among the wonders credited to Bhima are the following: Pursued by a tiger, his mother when nursing Bhima let him drop. The force of the impact shattered in a thousand pieces the rock on which he had fallen, but the boy was none the worse. When he quarreled with other boys he gathered them up, ten or fifteen at a time, and plumped them into the nearest pond. His cousins hid themselves in a tall banyan to jeer at him, but he tore it from the ground without effort. He snapped his bonds like Samson, and a hungry cobra's fangs could not penetrate his skin. His triumph, however, was the defeat of Bakasura, who "consumed a cart load of food at a sitting and used palmyra trees for toothbrushes."

## Serving Fish.

Fish is dainty food. Practice is needed in serving it. Lightness of touch and dexterity of management are necessary to keep the delicate flakes intact. It requires some skill to rip the skin and lay it back and sever the head and tail with neatness and dispatch. These three articles must never leave the platter. They belong to the cat. The choicest morsel of any white fish is the cheek. It is not good form to cut through a fish. Begin at the tail and throw aside the skin. Begin at the head to serve, cutting to that side is helped turn the fish and help the other side in the same way. If there is roe a part should be served each person. Boiling is the nicest way to cook and the easiest way to serve fish. Dress the edge of the platter with hard egg and sliced lemon, tomato and beets.

## Earliest Theater.

What was probably one of the earliest theaters built was the theater of Dionysus, which was begun five centuries before Christ. The seating capacity of this remarkable building is said to have been 30,000, nearly four times that of our largest amusement palace. The theater of Dionysus was erected where Greek art and literature were in their prime. Here were presented to appreciative spectators the wonderful works of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.

## English Law of Arrest.

No arrests may be made in England on a Sunday except for treason, felony or a breach of the peace, and freedom from arrest at any time on civil process is a privilege enjoyed by members of the royal family and their servants, bishops, peers and peeresses and members of parliament during the sitting of parliament and forty days before and after each session.

## Evolution of the Needle.

Sewing needles of bone, stone, glass and bronze antedate all historic records, but those of iron, brass and steel are comparatively modern. Bone and glass needles have been found in Egyptian tombs that are known to be over 4,000 years old, and similar domestic instruments of bronze and copper have been found in the mounds and burial caves of Europe and America which are believed to be much older than those found with the Nile mummies. The needle first appeared in its present form in European countries in the year 1410, but the art of making them was kept a secret for upward of 150 years after the date last given. In the year 1680 they were first made in the American colonies, but at what point is a mooted question among the historians.

## Pasta's Wonderful Voice.

Mme. Pasta's voice extended from low A to D in altissimo and was one of the most remarkable illustrations ever furnished of the value of musical culture in overcoming natural blemishes. Her voice was stubborn and unmanageable, but by dint of study and indefatigable perseverance she brought it to a state of perfection that was the admiration of her contemporaries. Her delight was the bravura style of ornament, and where the composer had not been sufficiently liberal in bestowing ornamentation on her part she invented cavatinas of her own and used them with such effect that they were generally regarded as the best part of her singing. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1815, her last in 1850.

How easy it is for one to suggest a sure way for some one else to manage a troublesome affair!

## Pencil on Zinc.

An ordinary pencil mark on zinc is in a measure indelible. The writer saw recently a zinc label on which a name had been written with an ordinary lead pencil thirty years ago, and after a little of the oxide had been rubbed off the name was as legible as if it was just written. For permanence, where no illegibility is desired, nothing can be more durable.—Exchange.

## Logically Demonstrated.

She—I can prove logically and mathematically that women are worth more than men. He—I'd like to see you do it, my dear. She—Isn't a miss as good as a mile? He—So they say. She—And doesn't it take a whole lot of men to make a league?—Baltimore American.

## Hope and Joy.

Hope, of all passions, most befriends us here. Joy has her tears, and transports her death. Hope, like a cordal, innocent, though strong, man's heart at once inspirits and serenifies, nor makes him pay his wisdom for his joys.—Young.

## She Knew Him.

An architect remarked to a lady that he had been to see the great vase in the new church. The lady replied: "Don't mention names. I know the man to whom you refer."—Sacred Heart Review.

## Magic Figures.

"The most remarkable arrangement of numbers that I know of," said a local business college man who takes a delight in solving curious problems and digging up mathematical oddities, "is the combination of the six figures 142,857. Multiply this number by 2, and the answer is 285,714; by 3, and the answer is 428,571; by 4, and the answer is 571,428; by 5, and the answer is 714,285; by 6, and the answer is 857,142. Each answer contains exactly the same digits as the original sum, and to cap the climax, multiply the number by 7, and up comes the answer 999,993. Try it and see if it is not so."—Philadelphia Record.

## A Precise Answer.

"Lawyers are supposed to be the most literal minded men," said an eminent member of the bar, "but every now and then counsel in course of practice will encounter witnesses who can give them points in the matter of literal answers. An Irishman was called to testify in a damage suit arising out of the death of a man 'at the hands of a bull,' so to speak. 'Are we to understand, sir,' asked the prosecuting attorney, 'that the deceased, Patrick Flannigan, was your father?' 'He was till the bull killed him,' was the reply of the wary witness."

## She Paid on the Investment.

"Here," complained the aggrieved father, "I have spent nearly \$15,000 on that girl's education, and now she goes and marries a \$2,500 a year clerk." "Well," said the friend of the family, "Isn't that all of 15 per cent on your investment? What more do you want?"

## Carelessness.

The Young Doctor—Just think, six of my patients recovered this week. The Old Doctor—It's your own fault, my boy. You spend too much time at the club.

## Means of Success.

Stern Father—He who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind. Prodigal Son—Well, he raises the wind anyway.

## Three of Them.

Dearborn—Do you know the seven wonders of the world? Wabash—Well, I know three of them. Dearborn—Only three? Wabash—Yes; I've only got three sons, you know.

## Utterly Unreasonable.

Man na—Don't you like Auntie Prue? Johnny—Oh, she's very kind, but she'd expect a boy to keep quiet on Christmas.

The charity that hastens to proclaim its good deeds ceases to be charity and is only pride and ostentation.—Hutton.

## A Curiosity.

"Talking about scientific curiosities, I have discovered one thing about an engine which is a flat contradiction." "What is that?" "That it is hottest when it's cooled."—Baltimore American.

A chauffeur recently fined at Kensington, England, said he had agreed with his employer that he (the chauffeur) should pay all fines. The practice, he added, was almost universal in motoring circles.

## A Suspicious Agreement.

"I guess your watch is wrong." "What! My watch doesn't vary a quarter of a minute." "Well, I don't know how much it's out of the way, but your time is too blamed near mine to be right."

## Ancient Theatrical Programme.

Theater programmes were known even in ancient times, though they were then of a very peculiar construction. In Greece and Rome they consisted of small tablets, which were handed out to the audience at the entrance. Those occupying the best seats obtained programmes beautifully worked in ivory, while those occupying the cheaper seats were given tablets in bronze.

The bronze tablets were distinguished by a dove worked in the metal, and the term "pigeonerie," used in Italy today as designating the lower priced seats in the theaters, dates from this antique custom.

## His Place in Natural History.

"Were you a bull or a bear?" asked an acquaintance of a speculator. "Neither," he replied. "I was an ass."

## Just Sneez Right Out.

"Never suppress a sneeze," said the trained nurse to the young woman who had just performed that polite act. "It is a great strain on all the nerves and blood vessels of the head, as it throws all the action to the back of the head instead of letting it come out of the mouth safely and naturally. The unusual and hard strain on a little blood vessel that may be weak is likely to burst it and cause instant death. A loud sneeze does not sound very nice, but it is a safe thing to do every time."

## Walt Whitman.

Of the days when Walt Whitman was a nurse in the hospitals of the civil war a biographer of the poet says: "He would often come into the wards carrying wild flowers newly picked and strewing them over the beds like a herald of the summer. Well did he know that they were messengers of life to the sick, words to them from the earth-mother of men. And then as he left of a night after going his last round and kissing many a young, pale, bearded face in fulfillment of his own written injunction he would hear the boys calling: 'Walt, Walt, Walt! Come again, come again!'"

## Precisely.

Izzy Innit—Did you ever hear an oyster bay? Tommy Rott—Yes, it's sort of a Long Island sound.—New York Times.

## Mean.

Molly—Have you seen Mabel's engagement ring? Dolly—Seen it? Why, I wore it all last summer.

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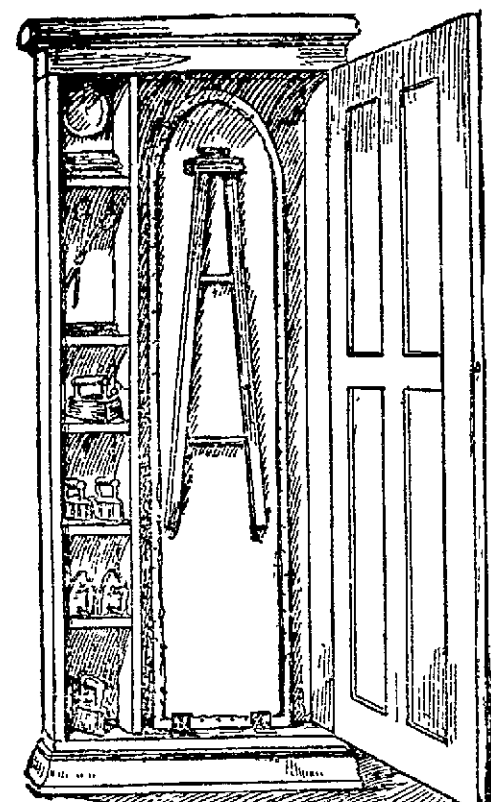
## IRONING CUPBOARD. THE WELL-GROOMED WOMAN

HOW THE AMATEUR CARPENTER MAY EASILY MAKE IT.

A Handy Place For Storing Things Used in "Doing Up" Laces and Fine Linen—A Convenient Towel Horse For Pantry or Bathroom.

The amateur carpenter should not be satisfied with making only pretty and ornamental things for her house. There are innumerable articles of use which will come well within the scope of her workmanship, and for providing the same she will receive grateful thanks from the members of the household.

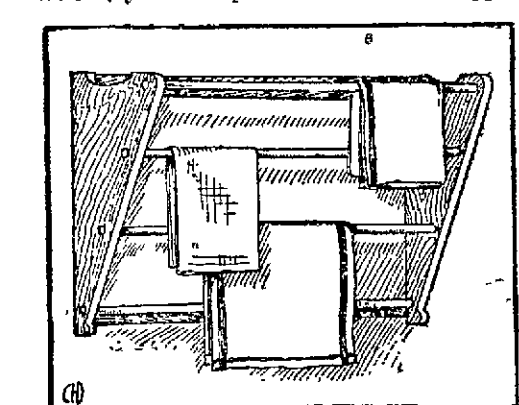
Here, for instance, is the sketch of an ironing cupboard, wherein can be



AN IRONING CUPBOARD.

stowed away all the requisites for getting up fine linen and lace. In a small establishment, where means are limited, it often falls to the lot of one member of the household to undertake the washing and pressing of many small articles of apparel, which, by reason of the delicacy of their material, would soon go to pieces if subjected to the somewhat rough treatment accorded to the general washing. Many women like to wash their fragile pieces of old lace or embroideries themselves, and these often require the application of a flatiron or of crimping irons in order to give them a smart appearance.

The little cupboard here shown could very well find a place in either a bedroom or bathroom. It is so narrow—not more than nine inches deep—that it occupies no appreciable space when placed against the wall. The door and molding can be bought ready made, and then there is only the body of the cupboard to be joined together and fitted inside with a dividing plank and several small shelves. These latter are intended for holding the irons of various sizes and other implements—such, perhaps, as a small heating stove, necessary for this fine laundry work.



A TOWEL HORSE.

ratus for the getting up of collars and cuffs—even a shirt waist, if desirable—the whole thing put together in a most compact and convenient form, and one which would not disfigure any room.

A towel horse is another convenient piece of carpentry that is worthy of imitation. It is so exceedingly simple that it needs no explanation, but if placed in either a pantry or bathroom will be found of the greatest service for drying wet towels or cloths that are in everyday use.

## Entire Wheat Bread.

Many families fail to make the nutritious loaf made out of the entire wheat flour from ignorance. They do not know how to use the flour, says Table Talk. Entire wheat flour is really very fine and goes farther than the bolted flour—that is, a bag of the one makes more loaves of bread than the same quantity of the other. This is partly due to the different manipulation. With the entire wheat flour the dough is made very soft with gentle kneading or sometimes only stirring with the spoon. In either case the sponge must be well beaten—five minutes by the clock.

## House Drainage.

House drainage is a most imperfectly understood subject. So long as the water runs away that seems to be about the only matter with which the householder is concerned. Old drains should as far as possible be sluiced with disinfecting solutions at least once a week in cold weather and every day in hot weather or at any season of the year if there is any epidemic disease in the vicinity.

## New Ideas For Making the Hair and Complexion Pretty.

If the gods at your birth did not bestow the fairy gift of beautiful hair they were chary with their charms. There is no reason, though, for despair. This lack of generosity simply means added effort on your part to make up for their oversight. Dull hair is abhorred of Dame Fashion, whose mandate is for shining, scented locks. It requires lots of time and patience to accomplish this, but the trick can be done. First wash the hair as often as you deem it necessary. Whether it be every two weeks or three depends upon the oiliness of the hair. But be sure to select a sunshiny day, as success depends upon the tresses being thoroughly sunned and dried. Soap jelly and plenty of water will clean the hair perfectly. Rinse nine times. A little borax in the last water is very good.

Dry the hair until every bit of moisture is out of it. Let the air blow on it if possible; if not, direct the maid to use vigorously a palm leaf fan. Avoid the "steamer" if you would have your hair shine. After the hair is washed don't put tongs on it for twenty-four hours; otherwise it will take away the gloss which has been such a labor of love to acquire. To keep the hair in good condition shampoo it twice a week by scattering a tablespoonful of finely powdered cornmeal through it and brushing with a soft brush until the meal is entirely out of the hair.

Perfuming the hair is a fad of the moment, but before scenting it be sure that the locks are perfectly clean. To perfume it pour in the hand six drops of oil of jasmine, pass the brush lightly over your palm, then brush the hair until every strand has been gone over. This will give the hair a delicious odor.

## Care of the Complexion.

The woman who wishes to keep her complexion soft and smooth will wash her face with a cleansing cream before retiring. Rub in with the tips of the fingers.

There are very few foreheads, even among the youngest women, which do not show some slight trace of wrinkles. Dust will invariably collect in these little lodging places, no matter how shallow they may be. Good creams, properly applied, will remove every trace of dirt—traces so fine indeed that the eye ordinarily does not perceive them.

What is true of the forehead is equally true of the corners of the eye, mouth or nostrils, where wrinkles or blackheads are prone to creep in almost unawares.

After the entire face has been covered with cleansing cream allow it to remain on for about two minutes before removing. This is accomplished with a soft towel or piece of gauze. If used during the day a good face powder may be applied after the cream. At night, before retiring, no powder should be used after the cream.

## A Novelty For the Table.

Fancy table gongs for calling the maid from the kitchen have altogether superseded the plain forms of striking



A FANCY GONG.

bells and are novelties shown in the shops among the new spring household furnishings.

## Homemade Candies.

Peanut Candy.—Two cups of granulated sugar, a cup of molasses, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a tablespoonful of butter and a pound of nuts. Put the sugar, molasses and cream of tartar on the fire and let boil until it will make a hard but not brittle ball when dropped in cold water. Just before removing from the fire add the butter. Have the nut meats ready in a buttered pan, and pour the candy over them. When cool enough cut into squares.

Cocoanut Drops.—Put two cupfuls of sugar and half a cupful of water together in a granite saucepan and boil without stirring until it forms a soft ball after being dropped in cold water. Add three cupfuls of freshly grated cocoanut and cook a little while longer. Take from the fire and let it stand undisturbed until a dent can be formed in its surface. Add vanilla and stir until creamy. Take out about a third of it and color pink. Reheat the white mixture over hot water, stirring constantly. Drop on paraffin paper, giving it a cone shape. At the apex of each cone put a little of the red candy.

## Save Your Soap Scraps.

Odds and ends of soap accumulate in every household and are generally thrown away. To utilize them take a piece of stout flannel about six inches square; bring two of the edges, also one of the ends, together and sew strongly with worsted. You have then a long bag six inches by three inches, open at one end. Into this from time to time put all scraps of toilet or kitchen soap. Fold the open top down and you have a square pad. The bag will be found most useful for greasy hands.

## TRIBUTE TO A SERVANT.

Mark Twain Ranks Late Employee With Statesmen.

Samuel L. Clemens, the famous humorist, who recently attended the funeral of his old servant, Patrick McAleer, at Hartford, Conn., paid the following tribute to his former employee: "I have never known a finer human being than Patrick McAleer, and I never knew him to be in error but once in my life. That was when in talking with another of my servants he said he had been in my employ for thirty-five years."

"Thirty-five years he said it was, but in reality it was ten years less. In making his calculation Patrick counted in the ten years we spent abroad without him. He seemed to feel that it was not his fault that we went away and that our absence ought not to count in reckoning up his term of service."

"In all the time he was with Mrs. Clemens and myself he never ran out of anything. I have had other servants who would say, 'Mr. Clemens, I forgot, and there isn't a cigar in the house,' but that never happened with Patrick McAleer, for he never forgot anything, and I never had to give him an order."

"He was just the age of Mrs. Clemens, and he entered my employ the day before I was married. He was as full of life as a watch spring, and he knew everything there was to know about his business. His life ought to rank with that of great soldiers, statesmen and chief justices, for they were no more proficient in their professions than he was in his."

"He was with me last summer in Dublin, N. H., and it did not seem to me that he was a day older than he was when he first entered my employ. His hair was just as black as it ever was, and he was just as efficient. I did not give him an order during the summer, and he did not need one. He knew just what I wanted. I shall never find a man more faithful, loyal and honest than he was."

Mr. Clemens sent a large floral wreath to the McAleer home.

## A ROAST FOR ADDICKS.

Delaware Politician Hears No Good of Himself and Laughs.

J. Edward Addicks, who has been in Smyrna, Del., on a trolley deal, entered William Garner's barber shop for a shave the other morning. As Garner lathered him and began to sweep Addicks' face with the razor he talked, says a special dispatch from Smyrna to the New York Times.

"This here trolley scheme is a steal," he said. "I understand Addicks is behind it. He's fooled the people of this state long enough. It's about time to give him 23."

"That so?" responded Mr. Addicks rather uncomfortably as the razor slipped over his throat. "What's the matter with Addicks?"

"Well," responded the barber, stropping the blade and reaching for the tightly drawn throat again, "Addicks put up a forfeit of \$85,000 with the state on the first deal, and now he's trying to get it back."

"Do you mean Senator Addicks?" asked the man in the chair, still ill at ease.

"Senator the devil!" warmly replied the barber as he swept the blade over the Adam's apple. "He's all in now." Then the barber jumped back, and Mr. Addicks, with a jerk, sat up and looked about hurriedly. He got out of the chair, and as he was being helped on with his coat he said:

"I'm that devil of a Senator Addicks. I hope we part friends."

The barber dropped his razor to the floor and sat down with a bump as Mr. Addicks passed out.

## Flowers For Evening Wear.

Large flowers used singly or smaller ones thickly disposed are in vogue just now as being newer than garlands or sprays, says the London Standard. Roses are general favorites, chiefly in dark red, pale pink or deep cream or yellow, any of these three colors forming a most happy contrast with all black, pale blue and white or cream gowns. Parma violets look also exceedingly well in conjunction with the above colors, and with pale pink, with mauve or pale green. Just as in anything relating to dress, with a little thought and taste it is easy to obtain the maximum effect out of flower decoration. For instance, flowers should in most cases be chosen preferably of a darker color than the dress they decorate. Red flowers will look better on a white frock than white flowers on a red one.

## A Lack of Competition.

The old squire was narrating his experiences with county fairs. "You never had much to do with managing them, perhaps," he said. "Well, I have had a great deal. It takes a lot of hard work, I can tell you, to think up popular features outside of the big steers, the fat hogs, the mammoth squashes, the poultry, the preserves, the lace tidies and the agricultural horse trots to draw the crowd."

"I remember one year," he proceeded, "when we got everybody's interest excited by announcing a prize of a gold headed cane for the homeliest man in the county and a silk dress pattern for the homeliest woman. After a spirited competition the cane was awarded to Colonel Van Jessup, the landlord of the Van Jessup hotel."

"Yes, I know him," interrupted one of the listeners, "and I've seen the cane. Who got the silk dress for being the homeliest woman?"

"Nobody. There weren't any entries."

## An Ordinary Mortal.

"Engaged? Why, he seemed quite broken hearted when the other girl refused him."

"Well, he's like the average man. It wasn't long before he was looking for a consolation prize."

## FACTS ABOUT MUSK.

How the Strong Perfume Is Obtained and Its Various Uses.

Although pure musk is not usually relished by the delicate olfactory senses of persons with cultivated sensibilities, there is no odor so extensively used in the compounding of perfumes. It is obtained from the musk deer, which inhabits the mountain ranges of Tibet. This animal is smaller than the deer of this country, being about the size of a calf. It is of a dark gray color and has no horns. The odor for which it is valuable is a fluid secretion in a sac on the underside of its body.

This is exposed to the air and when dry is sent to the market. When first obtained it is about the consistency of honey and has a bitter, pungent taste. It is used as a medicine, but has more value as a perfume. On account of the persistency with which musk retains its odor it is used as the groundwork for other perfumes which are more volatile. It is said that a single grain of musk will perfume a room for twenty years.

So strong is it that it has been estimated that 3,000 parts of a substance in itself devoid of odor will become permeated with the scent with one part of musk. It is in consequence very valuable, and as it is difficult to procure on account of the almost inaccessible haunts of the musk deer it is quite expensive. Chemists have long endeavored to procure an artificial musk, but they have not as yet been successful.

## THE HANDKERCHIEF.

It Had Its Origin In Venice In The Sixteenth Century.

About the year 1540 an unknown Venetian lady first conceived the happy idea of carrying a "fazzoletto," and it was not long before her example was widely followed throughout Italy. The handkerchief then crossed the Alps into France, where its use was immediately adopted by the lords and ladies of Henry II's court.

The handkerchief of that period was an article of the greatest luxury. It was made of the most costly fabrics and was ornamented with the rarest embroideries. In the reign of Henry III, it began to be perfumed and received the name of "mouchoir de Venus." It was not until 1580 that the handkerchief made its way into Germany, and then its use was long confined to princes and persons of great wealth. It was made the object of sumptuary laws, and an edict published at Dresden in 1595 forbade its use by the people at large.

Slowly, but surely, however, the vulgarization of the pocket handkerchief has been accomplished, and today even the humblest is superior in one important respect to Petrarch and Laura, Dante and Beatrice, who, it is somewhat painful to think, lived in a pre-handkerchief age.—London Standard.

## Ether and Matter.

The densest matter is more or less porous. Gold will absorb mercury as a lump of sugar will absorb water, showing there must be interstices or interatomic spaces in it, but the ether shows no such property. If a drop of water could be magnified sufficiently one would ultimately see the different atoms of hydrogen and oxygen that constitute the molecules of water. If a small volume of ether could be thus magnified the indications are that the ultimate part would look like the first, which is the same as saying that it is not made up of discrete particles, but fills space completely. This is expressed by saying that the ether is a continuous medium and is hence incomparable with matter.

## Cake With Diamond Trimmings.

It gives to the jewel lover a turn to think of a \$1,000 ring lurking in a cake, says the New York Press. This was the experience of a Boston girl recently. She decided to make her wedding cake herself, and in the course of the operation she lost a big and beautiful diamond from her finger. She did not miss it until the cake was finished. Fearing it had been lost in the dough, yet not liking to disturb this triumph of culinary art, she called the aid of science and posed the cake for an X-ray photograph. It was found to be in the center of the cake, and though she was thankful that her treasure was restored to her the marring of the cake's smooth surface to regain it was a sad event from the careful housewife's standpoint.

## Through Thick and Thin.

If monarchs have often permitted themselves the indulgence of making puns the fact has not been recorded in the pages of history. One pun, however, is assigned to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

It is said that on the occasion of a court ball he was standing near the middle of the dance hall in conversation with an exceedingly thin ambassador. In the haste and excitement of a fiery gallop a lieutenant of the hussars danced, with his partner, between the monarch and the person whom he was addressing, and then, seeing what he had done, he began to stammer abject apologies and explanations.

"Oh, that was nothing," replied the king, with a hearty laugh. "A hussar must go without fear through thick and thin."

A whimsical glance from his own portly figure to that of the slender ambassador accompanied this answer, and the hussar felt himself not only pardoned, but invited to share in the king's laugh.

## Prescription by a Rival.

Florence—I should like to do something that would make him miserable for life. Mabel—Then why don't you marry him?

## A QUEER ANIMAL.

Peculiar Toadlike Creature That Is Found In Surinam.

In Surinam there is a remarkable toadlike creature the female of which carries the young in a series of cells in the thick skin of the back, which assumes a strange honeycomb-like appearance. When this lady toad is carrying her nursery about with her she is a very repulsive looking object. Single handed she would be quite unable to cope with the important question of placing eggs where they will be most favorably disposed for hatching, and for this she has to rely on the good services of her mate. Soon after the eggs are laid they are taken up by the male and pressed, one by one, into the cells in the thickened skin of his partner's back. There they grow until they fit closely to the hexagonal form of their prisons, each of which is closed above by a kind of trapdoor.

After a period of some eighty-two days the eggs reach their full development and produce, not tadpoles, but actually perfect little toads. The reason of this is that the tadpoles, which require to breathe the air dissolved in the water by means of their external gills, could not exist in the cells, and consequently this stage of development is passed through very rapidly within the egg. In due time the young toads to the number of 80 or 100 burst open the lids of their cells, poke out their noses and make their entrance into the world. The mother toad rubs off the remains of the cells against any convenient stone or plant stem and comes out in a brand new spring outfit.

## He Stopped the Coughing.

One Sunday morning a clergyman was greatly annoyed by the unusual amount of coughing among his congregation. He had not a strong voice and could only be distinctly heard when the people were still and attentive. As the coughing went on, and even grew worse, he suddenly stopped right in the middle of the sermon. All eyes were instantly turned to the pulpit, every cough was hushed and there was perfect silence.

"My friends," said the minister, with a smile, "it seems you stop when I stop."

This gentle rebuke had the desired effect. The people found that their coughing could be kept down when they liked to a great extent, and the minister proceeded with his sermon under far more favorable conditions.

## Postal Antiquity.

A recent discussion of certain postal grievances in the British house of commons has recalled the history of the post. Posts are mentioned in Scripture. In Job ix, 25, it is written, "My days are swifter than a post," and again in the book of Esther, chapter viii, letters were sent "by posts on horseback." The word, of course, here means runner. To Cyrus has been ascribed the establishment of systematic couriers and post horses throughout Persia, and Augustus is credited with introducing post chaises at Rome. It was in the reign of James I. that a postal system was introduced into England.

## Scarlet Fever.

An English physician declares that it is better to keep scarlet fever patients at home, where the germs die out gradually in the fresh air, than to send them to a hospital, where they are in the midst of dozens of other cases in all stages of the disease. On their return to school the germs are called into activity by the foul air in the room, and the disease is spread to others by coughing, etc.

## No Show.

Magistrate—How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night? Prisoner—Why, your honor, the other time you reproached me for stealing in broad daylight. Ain't I to be allowed to work at all?

## How Icelanders Take Snuff.

A peculiarity concerning the use of snuff in Iceland may be of interest. The snuff is made into bars after the manner of plug tobacco and is sold in that shape to the natives, nearly all of whom are addicted to its use and prefer it thus prepared. The Icelanders allow the nail on the right hand thumb to grow long for the purpose and when using the snuff scratches it off the bar with his nail on the back of his left hand and applies it to his nose.

## The Bright Spots.

No man knows his strength or his weakness till occasion proves them. If there be some thoughts and actions of his life from the memory of which a man shrinks with shame, surely there are some which he may be proud to own and remember—forgiven injuries, conquered temptations (now and then) and difficulties vanquished by endurance.

## Modern Greek Fire.

"Marine torches" are the direct descendants of the Greek fire of the ancients, though the modern torch is used for defense rather than offense and prevents the surprise of a fleet through the silent approach of an enemy.

It consists of an aluminium cylinder used as a projectile. On being fired from a gun it produces no result until it falls into the sea. In its interior it contains stores of calcium phosphide and calcium carbide. The former produces phosphuretted hydrogen on contact with water, which ignites spontaneously and also ignites the acetylene gas liberated from the carbide through the action of the water. Enough of the chemicals is contained to last for ten hours, and a few of these torches thrown to the points of the compass would leave the defenders in obscurity, while not permitting the enemy to approach.

## THE MAN ON FOOT.

In Stamboul He Has No Rights as Against the Horseman.

One of the peculiarities in Stamboul is the insolent demeanor of the horseman to the footman. Many times daily you will see some rascal of a cabman trying to drive down a well dressed man on the street. The drivers rarely take the trouble to shout as they approach pedestrians. I was often filled with wonder at observing the meekness with which well dressed Turks on foot submitted to such treatment from shabby Turks on carriage boxes. Even when no injury was done to such a pedestrian, he was often bespattered with mud. Stamboul must be an unpleasant place in which to live. Were cabmen in our country to treat pedestrians so recklessly there would be many cases of assault and battery, and I think some mortality among the Jehus.

One day I saw a uniformed Turk picking his way across the street, using his saber as a walking stick. A carriage suddenly dashed down on him, and its driver, after nearly running over him, hurled at him a volley of what sounded like choice Turkish abuse. The uniformed Turk retorted not. He scraped the mud off his uniform, stuck his saber under his arm and waded ashore. In our country a man with a saber would have used it on the driver's back. By this I do not mean that the Turks are lacking in spirit—far from it, but apparently it would seem to be the custom of the country that the man on foot, as against the man on horseback, has no rights.—"A Levantine Log Book," by Jerome Hart.

## Hardest Water.

The Rev. Samuel Peters was the man who made Connecticut's blue laws famous by their publication in his history of that state. In that interesting volume the following original bit of natural history is to be found: "In the Connecticut river, 200 miles from Long Island sound, is a narrow of five yards only, formed by two shelving mountains of solid rock, whose tops intercept the clouds. Through this chasm are compelled to pass all the waters which in the time of floods bury the northern country. Here water is consolidated without frost, by pressure, by swiftness, between the pinching, sturdy rocks to such a degree of induration that an iron crow floats smoothly down its current. Here iron, lead and cork have one common weight; here, steady as time and harder than marble, the stream passes, irresistible if not swift as lightning."

## The Onion.

"Onions are really sweeteners of the breath after the local effects have passed away," says one learned doctor. This statement is not in accordance with our own experience; therefore we avoid onions. We are still further informed by the same authority that onions correct stomach disorders and carry off the accumulated poisons of the system. They provide a blood purifier that all may freely use. Eaten raw an onion will often check a cold in the head. One small onion eaten every night before retiring is this well known doctor's prescription for numerous affections of the head and is highly recommended for sleeplessness. Personally, we are never troubled with any of these complaints and therefore still look upon this strange vegetable as something to avoid.—Vegetarian.

## A Story of Thackeray.

There is a story of Thackeray shortly after the publication of "Vanity Fair" dining with a friend and receiving an introduction to his next neighbor, "Captain Crawley of the Life guards." Thackeray looked greatly annoyed, scarcely opened his lips to this gentleman and afterward told his host in an aggrieved tone that "he liked a joke as well as any man, but there was a time and a place for all things." No joking allusion to a character of his novel had, however, been designed or perpetrated. The fellow guest actually was a Captain Crawley and held a commission in the Life guards.

## Glazed Ham.

To glaze a old ham first brush over the ham with beaten yolk of egg. Then cover this very thickly with finely powdered breadcrumbs, pressed on firmly. Lastly brush over the whole with thick cream and set in a quick oven. This glazing should be brown and will be like a delicious crust.

## Animals and Pain.

A correspondent furnishes to a London journal some curious instances of the apparent lack of highly developed powers of feeling pain in animals. He has, he says, seen a sparrow shot flying fall to the ground and in less than two minutes begin picking up grains that happened to be lying near it. On another occasion a tame rabbit was deprived by a spaniel of its tail, bone and all. It took not the slightest notice of its loss and began feeding again directly it returned to its hutch.

## A Moralizing Burglar.

From continental Europe comes the story of a burglar who left the following note pinned to the pillow in a mansion he had ransacked: "In the Bible it says, 'Lead us not into temptation.' You and your show of wealth tempted me, and I fell, though an honest workman. Therefore you are the sinner, not I. Repent before it is too late."

## Dress Cures.

Men do not seem to derive any special comfort from donning a new tie or fancy waistcoat when stocks fall or their livers are out of order, but there is no time when a woman cannot be distinctly cheered by something new to wear.—Lady's Pictorial.



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

North Erie St., - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.Telephone Calls:  
Both Phones No. 60  
BUSINESS OFFICE  
Room 146  
Massillon 85THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following  
news stands: Babney's Book Store, Hankins'  
News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Hammer-  
man's Cigar Store, Neiminger's Pool Room and  
Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-  
class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.



THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906

We have sent missionaries to Japan to teach the people the meaning of christianity. Now would be a good time to send substantial relief to the starving people of northern Japan and teach them that we make some effort ourselves to demonstrate the spirit of what we preach.

Folks are turning over in their analytical minds the recent gathering of socialists and "investigators of socialism," at the country home of J. G. Stokes, in Connecticut. One who is aware of the financial standing of all present is quoted as saying: "There wasn't one in the bunch whose yearly income does not range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year. It is contended by some that socialism is but another name for communism, which calls for a sharing with all conscientious followers of the fruits of toil. Do the swallowtail socialists who attended Mr. Stokes' seance share their incomes and accumulated wealth with the wretchedly poor socialists of Paterson and Chicago?"

In explaining to the House of Representatives the provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill recently, Mr. Littaur made the following illuminative declarations:

"I make bold to say that if the conduct of our service could be the same as that which obtains in the great manufacturing and trading concerns of the country, in the railroads, such as the New York Central or the Pennsylvania railroad companies, that the service of the government could be conducted by three-fourths of the force now employed and at practically little more than half its cost. Our salaries are higher, our hours of work are longer, our holidays are more frequent, but the relative productive gait at which our clerks work is decidedly lower, with the result that the wide-open doors of our public service, barred only by an examination for competency, are always crammed jam full with numerous applicants. Once inside the doors, safely within the public service, those not blessed with more than the usual ambition or independence remain until death makes a vacancy in their positions. Under the operation of civil service regulations, with its wide-open door at the entrance, there is no other outlet, except by resignation, than a door wide enough to let a coffin through."

The general history of state making is an interesting study these days. When the futures of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona and New Mexico have been definitely settled, Alaska will be our only remaining continental territory. Senator Nelson prophesies the entire division of Alaska into three states. Should the great northern territory be divided into two commonwealths it would bring the number of states to an even fifty. According to some interesting historical reminiscences in the New York World, the admission of Michigan in 1837 doubled the number of states from the original thirteen. North Dakota, admitted in 1889, became the thirty-ninth state—the "three times thirteen"—by its alphabetical precedence over South Dakota, its twin sister. Colorado, the centennial state, was No. 38 on the list. In the hundred years we had marched bravely. Eight of the forty-five states of today have not been changed in areas since their organization as territories. These are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, Tennessee and Wyoming. Of the original thirteen, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina have been changed only by slight boundary modifications. There have been many romances in state making and some struggles at arms. Interesting chapters of history pertain to the independent governments that have been absorbed into the Union. Such were the commonwealth of Watauga, in the basin of the Tennessee; the commonwealth of Transylvania, whose ground is now in eastern Kentucky; Frankland, in western North Carolina; the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Vermont. There was not room for these and manifest destiny.

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES**  
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

It pays to try our Pile Ointment.

The Biggest of the Biggest. The Greatest of the Greatest. The Grandest of the Grandest.

All Previous Sales Glories Now Utterly Eclipsed.

## DISSOLUTION SALE!

Once it was said "That all roads lead to Rome"—But for the next ten days all money-saving roads lead to

## Bloomberg's Dissolution Sale!

On account of the retirement of Mr. Jno. J. Swartz, Mr. H. E. Smith and Mr. James Carmen, all of Columbus, O., from the H. A. Bloomberg Co., we are compelled to sacrifice a \$65,000 stock of Clothing and Shoes in Massillon; a \$41,587.00 stock in Orrville; a \$35,000.00 stock in Canton; and a \$22,341.00 stock in Newark, in order to dissolve the present partnership and to settle up the affairs of the old firm. To save time and expense we will sell any one or all of the above stocks in bulk, together with our good will, having done the leading Clothing and Shoe business in the above mentioned places. If it cannot be sold in bulk, here's a Big Bonanza for the people, "A Bloody Charge on Prices," and no juggling of the truth. Every dollar of the stock, brand new this season; every dollar of it from first class manufacturers, and it all must go to the public in one Stupendous Sacrifice of Values.

**Dissolution Sale Opens Wednesday Morning, March 21st.**

A Sale That Will Make All Other Sales Conspicuously Insignificant.

From 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. every morning, 4c  
Men's 15c Suspenders.....

From 2 p. m. to 3 p. m., Men's and Boys' Red, 1c  
White or Blue Handkerchiefs (3 to a customer)...

## Wounded and Cut.

All Our Prices on Children's Clothing.

Children's 25c Knee Pants, 12c  
now .....Children's Wool Vestee Suits, in sizes 4, 5 and 6.  
all new colors and patterns, \$7.00 suits. Sale 89c  
Price .....Children's Buster Brown Suits, Russian Blouse in  
fine all wool material, all \$3.00 and \$10.00 \$3 89  
values. Sale Price .....

Children's \$3.50 Overcoats.

Double breasted with brass buttons, extra  
long. Sale Price ..... \$1 79

Boys' \$5.00 Suits.

Knee Pant Suits, ages 8 to 16, in fine all  
wool goods. Sale Price ..... \$2 29

Children's \$5.00 Overcoats.

In Kerseys, Cheviots and Meltons, two rows of  
brass buttons, with belt and arm trimmings. \$2 50  
Sale Price .....

Boys' 25c Caps.

All Wool Caps, fancy or plain with slide  
band. Reduced to ..... 11c

MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTALOONS.

Men's \$2.00 Corduroy Pants, all sizes,  
Reduced to ..... \$1 19Men's \$2.00 Cassimere and Tweed Pants  
in stripes and checks. Sale Prices ..... \$1 17Boys' \$1.39 School Pants in fancy colors and  
stripes. Sale Price ..... 88cBig Boys' \$2 Corduroy Pants in drab  
colors, strongly made. Sale Price ..... \$1 19Men's five Dress Trousers in Worsteds, fancy  
Scotches, cut right and made to sell at \$5. \$3 22  
Sale Price .....Men's \$1.00 the Suit—Fleeced Under-  
wear, extra heavy, reduced to ..... 33cUnlimited choice of hundreds of Stiff or Soft  
Men's Hats, none less than \$2 in value, reduced to  
\$1.00 ..... 69c\$1.00 Shirts for 50c—Men's soft front  
\$1 Shirts, all colors and sizes, reduced to ..... 50c\$1.00 Underwear 79c—Men's all wool  
red flannel shirts or Drawers, all goods reduced to  
50c ..... 79c50c Sweaters 33c—Boys' Red and Blue  
Sweaters, now ..... 35c10c Canvas Gloves—extra large size,  
also boys' size ..... 4cMen's 50c Dress Shirts in fine madras  
and percales, all sizes, reduced to ..... 25c3,000 Pairs Suspenders—silk clocked  
and worth 25c, reduced to ..... 5cMen's Woolen Sox in grey and blue mix-  
tures, reduced to ..... 11c50c Men's Caps 25c—Men's heavy  
Wool Caps with slide bands, the 50c sort, now  
25c ..... 25cMen's 50c Work Shirts 38c—Men's heavy  
blue and white Polkadot Work Shirts, for this  
sale ..... 38c\$2.00 Mackintoshes \$1.19—Men's English  
Mackintoshes, double texture coats, stitched  
and cemented seams, reduced to ..... \$1 19

## WILL YOU INVESTIGATE?

Men's All Wool Business Suits.

In neat checks, plaids and mixtures, with  
heavy linings, priced elsewhere at \$3.59  
\$8.00. Sale price ..... \$3 59

Men's Swell Spring weight Suits.

In the popular Scotch effects, all styles in  
popular green and gray effects, hand  
padded and positive worth \$12. Price \$6.66

Men's High Class Custom Made Suits.

Made from finest domestics and imported  
fabrics, this season's latest effects, double or  
single breasted coats, the kind your  
tailor would ask \$25 for. Sale price \$11.11

## Give Away Prices

On Men's and Young Men's  
OVERCOATS.

Men's Reliable Heavy Weight Overcoats.

In all weights and colors, in German and English  
Beavers and silver gray Oxfords, \$9 coats  
elsewhere. Sale price ..... \$3 29

Young Men's Stylish Overcoats.

In great variety of fancy plaids, Oxfords or blacks  
and friezes, in the long, loose fitting, with  
or without belts coats that sell at \$15.00.. \$9 59

Boys' Heavy weight Covert Overcoats.

\$10.00 Overcoats, in light and brown col-  
ors, sizes 18 to 20. Sale price..... \$4 29

## Prices that Make Us Famous.

Ladies' fancy colored 25c Golf Gloves re-  
duced to ..... 15cLadies' fast black seamless fleece lined Stock-  
ings, 15c sort reduced to ..... 8cLadies' heavy fleeced derby ribbed Shirts and  
Drawers, regular 39c grade, reduced to ..... 21cChildren's fleece lined ribbed Underwear,  
Shirts or Pants ..... 5c, 10c, 15c, 20cChildren's 75c Union Suits Underwear,  
fleece lined, reduced to ..... 18cChildren's heavy fleece lined fast black stock-  
ings, down to ..... 7cLadies' all wool Fascinators, in black or col-  
ors, 50c grade reduced to ..... 21cAmerican silk Fascinators, in pink, blue or  
white, fancy border, value up to \$1, now  
39c ..... 39cLadies' 25c Vests or Pants, fleece lined,  
sizes 4 and 6 reduced to ..... 13c

## Dissolution Sale of Shoes

Ladies' Kid Skin, patent tip, extended  
soles, worth \$2.00. Sale Price..... \$1 09Boys' Wax Calfskin Shoes, the regular  
\$1.75 sort, Assignee's Price..... \$1 20Mishawaka "Ball Band" Felts and Overs,  
\$2.75 everywhere. Here..... \$1 69"Ball Band" Rubber Boots, the best in the  
world, regular price \$3.50. Here..... \$3 09Ladies' Ideal Kid, lace or button, made  
to sell at \$1.50. Sale Price ..... \$2 25Ladies' Patent Colt or Ideal Kid, well  
worth \$3. Sale Price ..... \$1 78Soft Sole Baby Shoes, in all colors, they say  
they are cheap at 45c. Sale Price ..... 21cLadies' Buckle Artics, worth 90c  
at ..... 63cMen's First Quality Artics, worth \$1.50  
at ..... 95cMen's 75c Rubbers, dress quality  
at ..... 95cChildren's Lace Vici Kid Patent Tip, 50c  
Shoe. Sale Price ..... 29cMen's Satin Calf Dress Shoes, worth \$1.50  
Assignee's Price..... \$1 17Children's First Quality Rubbers, sizes 4 to  
8, worth 45c. Sale Price ..... 19cMen's Vici Kid Bluchers and Bals, strictly  
dress shoes, worth \$3. Sale Price ..... \$1 89Men's Patent Bluchers all sizes, and sold  
at \$3. Sale Price..... \$1 98Boys' Fine Calf or Vici Kid Dress Shoes,  
the \$2.25 grade. Sale Price ..... \$1 23Ladies' Croquet Candee Rubbers, worth  
75c. Sale Price ..... 49cLadies' Felt Top Leather Shoes, warm lined,  
\$1.85 sort, Assignee's Price ..... 89c25c for Ladies' 50c Gloves—Ladies'  
fancy colored Golf Gloves, 50c grade, reduced to  
Initial Handkerchiefs—Any letter you  
want, fine Japonette Kerchiefs, regular 25c kind, 9c  
now ..... 25c\$1 Jersey Coats, 69c—Men's heavy  
Jersey Coats, we sold them for \$2, reduced to... 69c75c Lined Kid Gloves, 50c  
now ..... 39c70c Underwear 43c—Men's Medicated Fleece  
Lined Shirts and Drawers, ten colors to select  
from, reduced to ..... 43c75c Union Suits Underwear—Boys' 75c  
Fleece Lined Union Suits,  
reduced to ..... 39c10c for 25c Undershirts—Boy's natural  
wool mixed Undershirts, reduced  
to ..... 10c50c Boys' Shirts 25c—Fancy Percale Shirts,  
some with collars and cuffs to match, all 50c  
goods, reduced to ..... 25c45c Shirts 25c—Boys' black extra lustre sateen  
Shirts, collars attached,  
down to ..... 25c\$1.50 Duck Coats 89c—Men's blanket and  
slicker lined \$1.50 Duck Coats, reduced  
to ..... 89c

FOR ONE WEEK!

Men's Overalls with or without  
aprons, way down to ..... 37c

Railroad Fare Free. Money back in a jiffy if you are not satisfied.

THE H. A. BLOOMBERG CO.

14 West Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Salem will celebrate its centennial on June 30, 21, 22 and 23.

Dr. A. Per Lee Pease left Monday morning for a visit of several days in Pittsburg.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Tidrick, of West Farmington, formerly of Massillon, a son.

Mathias Oliver, of Canal Fulton, was in the city Wednesday to attend the funeral of the late Johnson E. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ferren left Tuesday evening for Elmore, Ind., where they will make their future home.

Mrs. J. R. Beattie, of Pittsburg, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Graybill, in East Tremont street.

Morris Levy, who was taken to Mt. Airy hospital a few days ago, continues in a serious condition from a general breakdown.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilson, of West Main street, have returned from a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gise, in Warwick.

Mrs. Frank Bott and children, of Alliance, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan, in Wooster street.

Mrs. Mary Clauss, of West Tremont street, was called to Akron Tuesday on account of the serious illness of her son, Edward Clauss.

The Misses Ruth Segner, Edna Miller, Jennie Snyder and Margaret Bantz won a prize for being the best skaters at Canal Fulton Saturday evening.

Mrs. George Kessell and daughter, Miss Jennie Kessell, have returned from Fairmount, Ind., where they have been for the past seven weeks.

The Rev. E. J. Craft was in New Philadelphia Monday afternoon assisting in special services, during which Bishop Leonard confirmed a class.

Ten of the twenty-three children of Edward Carman, a miner living near Salineville, are suffering from measles. Aid has been asked from the township trustees.

William Nicewander received a telegram Tuesday evening announcing the death of an uncle, Samuel Nicewander, at Nashville, Mich. The funeral was held Wednesday.

The "wets" of Wooster are angry over their recent defeat and now plan to enforce the blue laws, closing even the livery stables and stopping the street cars on Sunday.

James S. Bailey, of Toledo, heads a syndicate which has closed a deal for the purchase of a controlling interest in Federal telephone subsidiary companies, including the Stark County Telephone Company.

Members of the Bridgeport, O., volunteer fire company are making arrangements to raise money to take them to Rome, Italy, in 1908, where they will take part in the Olympiad which will be held there at that time.

Miss Lydia Bayliss, who was called to Massillon two weeks ago by the illness of her mother, the late Mrs. Carrie Z. Bayliss, left Wednesday morning for Des Moines, Ia. She will be followed by her brother, Walter Bayliss, who is at present at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Edwin Booth, of the Ideal store, received a telegram Monday morning announcing the death of his brother, Fred Booth, of Jackson, Mich. He left for Jackson Monday afternoon to attend the funeral. Just two weeks ago Mr. Booth attended the funeral of another brother.

The body of the late Mrs. Sarah Sanders, who died in Detroit on Thursday, arrived in the city Saturday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. The funeral, conducted by the Rev. M. F. A. Easton, was held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the chapel at the Massillon cemetery.

Joseph Hug, of Wellman street, slipped on the ice in front of his home Monday morning and was thrown to the pavement so violently that he was rendered unconscious, besides sustaining a deep cut on his head. Officer Kouth assisted the injured man to his home, where a physician dressed the wound.

The funeral of the late Johnson E. Clark was held at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the I. O. O. F. hall. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McCauley, of Canal Fulton. The pall bearers were Henry F. Oehler, Godfrey Maier, John Fetzer, Henry Suhr, Fred E. Heisler and Henry Witmer. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Miss Mioma Brown, stenographer for The Russell & Company, fell on a piece of snow covered ice in East Oak street Monday morning and sustained a fracture of the left arm between the wrist and elbow. Miss Brown was on her way to business at the time of the accident. She returned to her home in East Oak street, where Dr. D. S. Gardner reduced the fracture.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grossklaus entertained the following guests at their home near Justus on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grossklaus, George Grossklaus, Miss Anna Grossklaus, Miss

Clara Muskopf, of Beach City; Miss Magdalene Stahl, of Navarre; Miss Martha Gross, of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stahl, of Justus. An entertaining programme of music, instrumental and vocal, was included in the afternoon's entertainment.

The Sandy Valley Traction Company, at Canton, was incorporated at Columbus Friday with \$8,000 capital. The line of proposed operation of the company will extend from Alliance to Canal Dover, taking in about forty miles. It is not likely, according to Alliance reports, that a spur from the main line will be run into Canton. The company will pass through the following towns besides its termini: Moultrie, Home, Worth, Bayard, Oneida, Minerva, Waynesburg and Magnolia.

The funeral of the late S. W. Zupp and Robert Booth, the two miners who were killed in the Pocock mine last Saturday, was held Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Methodist church in East Greenville. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of West Brookfield, and the Rev. Mr. Hoak, of Dalton. The Junior Order, United American Mechanics and the Improved Order of Red Men, of which the deceased were members, attended the funeral in large numbers.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

## Attendance in Perry Township During the Past Month.

Following is the report of the attendance of Perry township schools for the month ending March 2:

District No. 2, Pleasant Valley—Present: Edna, Edith and Rudolph Eyerly, Alice Kryder, Walter Doll, Edward Bailey, Edmund Stephan, John Cunningham, Louis Gruber, Ralph Brown, Monroe Thompson. Missed one day: Helen and Grace Hinderer, Hattie Eyerly, Esther Detweiler, Hazel May, Mabel Wells, Ernest and Charlie Jacobs, Andy Hazler, Paul Gruber, Oscar Jones, Howard Cornany, Otto Detweiler. W. P. Walter, teacher.

District No. 3, Freemans—Present: Bertha McKinney, Jennie, Ida and Arthur Scott, Curtis Rogers, Lloyd Landis. Missed one day: Clifford Bonvalot, Donald and Irvin Rogers, Matthew Byrnes. William H. Sheetz, teacher.

District No. 4, Millersburg—Present: Albert Zollars, Clarence Bechtel, Willie and Ida Koehner, Elva Culter, Zelma Smith, Florence and Edith Dannemiller, Lucy Foltz, Cecelia Seville, Chauncey Miller. Missed one day: George Koehner, Charles Wolf, Nora Custer. Ruth M. Grant, teacher.

District No. 5, Center—Present: Dora Wetzel, Gertrude, Thomas and Orton Altland, Herbert and Jesse Doll, Vernon Jones, Ernest Fuller, Carl Hintz, Ralph Stern, Russell Umbenbour. Missed one day: Alida Schwieler, Forest Doll, Ralph Miller. Ira L. Smith, teacher.

District No. 6, Sheidlers—Present: Homer Au, John Jendervine. Missed one day: Elmer Foltz, Jesse Brown, Ross Isler. Raymond Stuck, teacher.

District No. 7, Richville—Primary—Present: Daniel and Margaret Keller, Mary, Martin and Charlie Klick, Lester Custer, Della Spindler, Paul Shuler, Ralph Goodman, Laurence Smith, Albert Aeschbacher. Missed one day: Irene Keller, Minnie Goodman, Arthur Gallatin, Harry Aeschbacher. Grace M. Graybill, teacher.

District No. 7, Richville—Grammar department—Present: Bertha Bowman, George Custer, Clarence Custer, Victor Krantz. Missed one day: Ralph Smith, John Stump, Harvey Goodman, William Goodman, Arnold Krantz, Arnold Custer. Irwin F. Dice, teacher.

District No. 8, Murrays—Present: Olive, Ward and Blanche Bricker, Lucy Eberly, Elva and Florence Clark, Harold and Estella Smith, Arthur Paul, Willie Nehls, Anna and Samuel Myers, Charlie Miller, Gust Ziesmer. Missed one day: Anna Beck. Grace L. Putman, teacher.

District No. 9, Riverside—Present: Albert Ramsire, Eddie Fisher, James, Clara, Lila and Florence Bryce, William Butz, Victor McCarty, Frances Snyder, Matilda Neisel. Missed one day: Herman Bender, Karl and Helen Boing, John Leading, Willie and Clarence Fisher, Karl McCarthy, Mary Kutz. Jacob E. McFarren, teacher.

District No. 10, Genoa—Present: Daisy, Abram, Alvin and Mamie Fasnacht, Ralph, Hazel and Lavern Doll, Corwin Schneider, Carl Streiber, Richard and George Little, Rachel Allen, Elmer and Estella Leininger, Ethel and John Brothers, Ralph and Ella Indorf, Wade McCuen, Jacob Mauger, Jacob Maurer. Missed one day: Russell Hagy, Orlando and Oliver Schneider, Marie and Grace Brown, Austin Young, Howard Brothers, Dorothy Little, Marion Wagner, John, Amos and Alfred Maurer, Mamie Jacoby, William H. Hill, teacher.

Summary: Genoa, enrollment 44, per cent of attendance 95; Richville, grammar department, 19, per cent 92; Richville, primary, 26, per cent 91; Murrays 27, per cent 90; Millersburg 28, per cent 90; Freemans 25, per cent 88; Center 22, per cent 85; Pleasant Valley 61, per cent 84; Riverside 44, per cent 77; Sheidlers 27, per cent 69. G. H. WALTER, Supt.

## FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

Mrs. WINSLOW'S COUGH SYRUP has been used for children's coughs. It soothes the throat, softens the lungs, always all-painful, and cures the cough, whether it be whooping-cough, croup, or any other form of cough. It is the best remedy for all coughs. It is a certain cure for all coughs.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, March 20.—A jolly crowd of young people assembled at the home of Mrs. Mary Clay last Saturday, March 17, to celebrate St. Patrick's day. Musical selections were rendered by the guests and several duets by the Misses Flossie McGee and Gertrude Clay deserve special mention. The greater part of the evening was spent in playing games of various kinds. The guests departed at a late hour and all report having a most enjoyable time. Those present were the Misses Edith Foltz, Myrtle Smith, Ella Rohr, Mabel Clay, Gertrude Clay, Adella Clay and Isabella Rohr, of Crystal Spring; Flossie McGee, of Canal Fulton, and Minnie Kalliete, of Greensburg, and Adam Rohr, Jr., Philip C. Rohr, Amos Lebole, Henry Rohr, Harry Rohr, Harvey Smith, Joseph Leonhard, Leo Clay, Albert Rohr and Raymond Heusel.

Raymond Hensel, of Massillon, and Miss Minnie Kalliete, of Greensburg, spent Sunday with Miss Tillie Rohr.

Miss Flossie McGee, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with the Misses Gertrude and Adella Clay.

## WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, March 20.—Elmer Hofacker has purchased the Brenninger farm, west of the village, and will move there soon.

Elton Henning moved his family to the old Henning homestead last Thursday.

Miss Grace Oplinger is spending several weeks with her sister at Akron.

Mrs. Mary Brenninger and sons expect to move to Canto this week.

Mr. Harbridge, of Orrville, was in this part of the country last week and bought a number of horses.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, March 21.—The first sleighing this winter is now with us and everybody has taken advantage of the opportunity by getting out their cutters.

The Sunday school committee made the house to house visitation last Thursday in the most disagreeable weather we have had this winter. Six sections were apportioned to our local school, which were fully covered. This work should be accomplished in the latter part of April when everybody would be permanently located for the year.

P. H. Larkin, of Massillon, who was formerly known as the "Daniel Webster of the Hill," and John Kitt, who enjoyed the title of Colonel Kitt while a resident of this place in the '70s, called on their many Newman friends last Wednesday.

The masked box social held at Miller's hall last Wednesday evening, was a decided success. The young people far and near all came and enjoyed an evening of genuine fun and pleasure. Fifteen dollars was added to the church fund, which is highly appreciated. The prize for the most original costume went to L. H. Dehoff, who represented a tramp, and Miss Anna Griffith was awarded the prize for the finest masked lady by representing an Indian squaw. David Griffith auctioneered the boxes to the highest bidders and performed his work to the best possible advantage.

The Rev. Mr. Peterson's topic for next Sunday afternoon, March 25, is "Ye Must be Born Again; a Reinterpretation and a Reapplication." Special music will be prepared for this service. Everybody welcome.

George W. Richards has recovered from a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prentice's son is undergoing an attack of bronchitis but at this writing is slightly improved.

The Holborn mine, Buddy mine and the Schimke mine are running full time at present, and we hope the result of the Indianapolis conference will be such that all the mines may continue the good work.

## ELTON.

Elton, March 21.—Elton Henning moved to his new farm, near West Lebanon, last Thursday.

Clinton McFarren and John Wertz expect to move this week and others will move next week.

The grading on the new railroad is in progress. Some delay will be experienced on account of the heavy snowfall.

Preparations are being made for the removal of the buildings recently vacated by "Gill" McFarren.

## NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, March 21.—The mines have been working full time and expect to continue to do so until there is a settlement between the miners and operators.

The Misses Bowers, of Massillon, visited their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hammond, of this place, over Sunday.

Mrs. Mowery, of Canton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Kaufman, for a while.

The Lawrence Improvement Company has shut down for a short while, pending a settlement among the stockholders.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shank visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Shank, at Burton City, Saturday.

The Vehicle Specialty Company has received a shipment of farming implements to be put up for sale at the rink, their place of business.

Robert Lindsey, who has been ill with heart trouble, is still confined to his bed and is not much better.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe, of Massillon, visited friends in town over Sunday.

Miss Ada Buttermore visited her sister at Westerville this week. The latter is attending school at that place.

J. P. Jones has bought out the Cleveland-Massillon Coal Company's mine, east of town.

John Philpot and Miss Dale were united in marriage at the bride's home last week.

An old time spelling bee was held at the reading room Monday night. Master Leo Wolf won the first prize.

Tony Wolf, of this place, has gone to the southwestern part of the state to be inside boss at a coal mine.

William Buttermore, who is working for the Canton Mine Door Company, is at home sick.

A delightful birthday surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mullen the evening of March 16.

John Morgan, of this place, is in Indianapolis attending the national convention as a delegate. Mr. Morgan represents the miners from this district.

## MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, March 22.—Our hills are beautifully enrobed in snowy vesture, the snow having taken many fanciful shapes, and the roofs are heavily laden with the white blanket of nature's purest whiteness, and crystals are sparkling in beautiful pendants from the eaves, rendering a fringe of ornamentation which gives a finishing touch to each residence. Many have been snowbound within their country seats, but a few have been able to get out their sleighs from their places of seclusion, and we hear occasionally the jingle of their bells, which have remained mute all winter.

The birthday party on the 14th inst., which was arranged as a surprise to Mrs. J. J. Schlaflay by the adroitness of her daughter, Mrs. Sadie Kenwell and Mrs. J. P. Penberthy, was a success in every particular. The repast was finely served in courses at a long table superbly laid. The menu was elegant, and all enjoyed the hospitality of the genial hostess after she revived from her "sudden shock," and was the jolliest of the jolly and the merriest of the merry, happy group. All wished to greet her again on future birthday anniversaries. The guests procured for her a handsome rocker as a remembrance of the joyous occasion. Mrs. Mattie Stauffer having been requested to present it, did so in behalf of all present in the name of true and sincere friendship, afterward reading a selected poem entitled "Friends." The guests were delighted with the fine supper and the happiness of meeting with friends once again beneath the roof tree of the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schlaflay, and all hope to return their kindness at no distant day. Among the guests were: Mrs. Desvoigne and Mrs. Lucas, the Misses Alice and Clara Westcott, Mrs. Penberthy, Mrs. Stauffer and sister, Miss A. Cheyney, Mrs. Clara Ruch, Mrs. E. Numbers, Mrs. Bavin, Mrs. Roth, Mrs. Clara Betiger, Mrs. E. Graber and Mrs. S. Schlaflay.

Robert Kenwell, son-in-law of J. J. Schlaflay, is expected to be at home on the first of April from Toronto, Can., where he has been attending a veterinary college.

We, among many friends, are sorry to learn that Dr. and Mrs. Penberthy are about to remove from our town to a larger place in one of the western counties of Ohio. We are pleased, however, to relate that they are not leaving the Buckeye state, and we

## For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

shall therefore doubtless be able to behold their beaming countenances again in our midst.

A new shoe store is talked of here, and other business is to have a boom when springtime comes again with the birds and the flowers, which, we trust, will bring thoughtfulness and meditation upon the past winter time, and if the hours have been well spent by all and to the good of all hearts, then will we be serene at all times.

## OBITUARY.

## JOHN HAMMER.

John Hammer, aged 57 years, died at the family home in West Brookfield Monday evening at 9 o'clock, of cancer. The deceased was born in Strasburg and had lived in West Brookfield for the past thirty years. He leaves a wife and several children. The funeral, conducted by the Rev. Father Reuter, will be held from St. Barbara's church on Thursday morning at 8:30. Interment will be made in St. Barbara's cemetery.

## DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Schertzer, whose death occurred Wednesday morning, will be held from the family residence, 28 West Cherry street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services will be conducted by the Rev. R. R. Bigger. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

## HENRY PAHLAU.

Henry Pahlau, aged 44 years, died at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. Death was due to dropsy. The funeral, conducted by the Rev. L. H. Burry, will be held from the home of John Pahlau, a brother of the deceased, at 154 Front street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased was well known in Massillon, having spent the greater part of his life in this vicinity. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked at the Coxey quarries on coming to this country many years ago. Some time ago he was stricken with paralysis, which greatly handicapped him physically, but after seven years of suffering he regained the use of his right arm. Up to several weeks ago he conducted a saloon at Crystal Spring.

Go to the Armory Sunday afternoon. Change of pictures each performance.

## JOINT SCALE COMMITTEE.

Indianapolis, March 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The joint scale committee of the miners and operators went into secret session today. President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson are ex officio members. The members from Ohio are: Miners—Tom L. Lewis, W. H. Green, George Savage; Indiana—Wellington O'Connor, J. H. Kennedy, J. C. Stimson, J. H. Cantwell. Operators—Ohio—J. H. Winder, F. M. Osborne, H. L. Chayman, C. L. Cassingham; Indiana—A. S. Boze, H. J. Seifert, H. F. McClellan, J. T. Shirkie.

The joint conference of the Southwest district failed to agree. The miners voted for the scale presented by the miners at the January joint conference. The operators voted "no" and the motion was lost, the rules requiring that a motion to adopt can only carry by a unanimous vote.

The conference referred the entire wage matter for the southwest district to a joint scale committee and took an adjournment to await its report.

High class moving pictures and illustrated songs at Armory Sunday at 2:30. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

## Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine. Sold for over 60 years.

This is the first question your doctor would ask. "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of  
**Ayer's**  
HAIR VIGOR,  
ACQUE CURE,  
CHERRY PECTORAL.

New Arrivals of  
Pretty Spring Suits  
\$10.00 to \$50.00.



Great Complete  
Showing of Newest  
Spring Skirts.

## Rain Coat Special

For Wednesday and Thursday

50 of the Allman & Putman Co. Special  
Rain Coats to be sold at each \$8 90

Having made a special purchase of 50 of these Coats that we ordinarily sell at \$12 50, we are going to offer them for the above two days only, at the low price of \$8 90

New Spring Styles—one style comes in the plain loose box effect, the other is a pretty belted style with three box plaits in black from collar to waist; extra full skirts, double breasted box front. Both styles come in oxford, tan and olive shades; made of fine quality of Cravenette.

## Remarkable Values in

New Spring Jackets.

5 different styles, \$5 00 at.

One particular good style is a Corset Fitting Jacket—self strapped back and front; satin lined, \$5 00 at only

Special showing of the New Long Coats for Misses and Ladies.

An Occasion  
Extraordinary

Grand  
Opening  
of New Spring  
CARPETS,  
RUGS and  
CURTAINS

Watch for further  
Announcement ..



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



**"HIS HIGH MIGHTINESS."****One of the Titles Proposed For the First President.**

One of the embarrassments of the new office of president was in regard to title—how the chief magistrate of the United States should be addressed. The subject had occupied the attention of congress, and a joint committee from the two houses had been unable to agree. The newspapers had taken the matter up and discussed it freely. With some "his excellency" was thought the proper appellation, others wished a longer and higher sounding title, and not a few favored the appellation given to rulers in Holland—"high mightiness." It was finally decided to the satisfaction of all parties that Washington should be called simply the president of the United States.

While these controversies were at white heat Speaker Muhlenberg was one day at a dinner given in honor of Washington and was asked by the president elect what he thought of the title of "high mightiness."

"Why, general," replied Muhlenberg, laughing, "if I were certain that the office would always be held by men as large as yourself or my friend Wymkoop (a large sized gentleman from Pennsylvania sitting at the table) it would be appropriate enough, but if by chance a president as small as my opposite neighbor should be elected it would become ridiculous."—Washington Post.

**A Fatal Pun.**

According to John Stow, chronicler and antiquary, about 1560, who wrote and published "Summarie of English Chronicles," Sir William Collingswood was executed in 1484 for writing the following political squib, in a manner which, in his day, was considered most excellent wit:

The rat, the cat and Lovel the dog  
Rule all England under the Hog.

This was during the reign of Richard III., at a time when the chief agents of his evil schemes were Catesby, Ratcliff and Lovel. Lovel was then a common name for a dog and as a white boar was displayed on the king's escutcheon the reference to a "hog" was obvious and so offensive that it brought about the writer's death.

**The Cent Is Not Small.**

With the exception of the English penny, the cent is the largest minimum unit of money in the civilized world. Roughly speaking, our cent is worth 2 kopecks, 2 cents Mexican, Chinese and East Indian, 2 atts or millieries. It is two and a half times larger than the cent of the Netherlands or the kreutzer. There are 4 pies, ore, or pfennige to the cent or 5 bani, centesimi, lepta, heller, pennia, centimes or stotinki. A cent is worth 10 paras Turkish or 10 Japanese rin, 11 cash Chinese or 50 paras Serrian. What the trolley car conductors of Serbia say when tendered a five cent fare in paras would probably not be fit to print.

**Strange Taste In Eating.**

Many strange dishes were eaten by Dean Buckland, the English clergyman and geologist. At his dinner parties, which were attended by leaders of science and literature, the menus were often of a most eccentric character. On one occasion pickled horse tongue was greatly relished by the guests until they were told what they had eaten. Alligator was served up as a rare delicacy and puppies occasionally and mice frequently. At other times hedgehogs, tortoises, potted ostrich and sometimes rats, frogs and snails were prepared for the delectation of favored guests. Henry Labouchere said that the dean swallowed the mummified remains of the heart of Louis XIV. of France.

**Thackeray's Apology.**

Thackeray once wrote in a note to a friend, alluding to an incident occasioned by one of his articles in Punch: "I thought over the confounded matter in the railroad and wrote instantly on arriving here a letter of contrition and apology to Henry Taylor for having made what I see now was a flippant and offensive allusion to Mrs. Taylor. I am glad I have done it. I am glad that so many people whom I have been thinking bigoted and unfair and unjust toward me have been right and that I have been wrong, and my mind is an immense deal easier."

**The Minister's Response.**

A well known minister of a kirk in Glasgow was one day passing along the High street when he was accosted by a crowd of street gamins, one of whom said mischievously, but with becoming gravity, "D'ye ken, minister, the de'il is dead?" The minister made no immediate response, but on the whole crew reiterating the cry, "The de'il's dead! The de'il's dead!" he turned and, raising his outstretched hands, as if to pronounce a blessing, reported, "Ach, ye puir leetle faithless bairns!"

**A Bold, Bad Man.**

The phrase, "A bold, bad man," now worn threadbare and comic, belongs to Spenser, who applied it to the Archimago of "The Faerie Queene" (I, 1, 87):  
A bold, bad man that dared to call by name  
Great Gorgon, prince of darkness and dead night.

**Self Denial.**

The key to success in any department of life is self denial. Idleness, laziness, wastefulness, come from lack of it, while industry, promptitude, economy, thrift and a successful career are the result of it.

Free will is not the liberty to do whatever one likes, but the power of doing whatever one sees ought to be done, even in the face of otherwise overwhelming impulse. There lies freedom indeed.

**Curran in the Coffee House.**

John Philip Curran, the famous Irish lawyer, ranks among the wittiest men the Emerald Isle has ever produced. His wit, however, was some times turned against himself by the intended victim, the following story, taken from the volume of biographical reminiscences entitled "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle," furnishing an amusing example of how Curran was once outdone:

A brisk young widow in some part of Ireland used to preside at the table of a coffeehouse patronized by Curran. Her name was Honor, and one day there was some disputed charge.

Curran slyly winked at the friend who happened to be dining with him and proposed "honor and honesty."

"By all means," added the widow briskly, holding her glass to be filled, "let us drink to Mr. Curran's absent friends."

**A Wonderful Ride.**

The most wonderful straightaway ride ever made by man was the gallop of Francis Xavier Aubrey, c-devant Canadian voyageur and a famous pony express rider, from Santa Fe, N. M., to Independence, Mo., in 1853—800 miles in five days and thirteen hours. In 1852 he had covered the same distance in a little over eight days, and his record was on the wagon of \$1,000 that he "could do it in an even eight." In the whole distance he did not stop to rest, and he changed horses only with every 100 or 200 miles. He was a stocky French Canadian, light hearted, genial, adventurous and absolutely fearless. For some time he was an overland freighter, and he also made the enormously difficult and dangerous drive of a flock of sheep from New Mexico to California across the deserts of the Colorado. He was killed in Santa Fe.—McClure's Magazine.

**There Was No Answer.**

Some years ago a question was under discussion in parliament as to the need of having county court judges in Wales who could speak the Welsh language. Some of the English members contended that there was not the slightest necessity for it. An English speaking judge would in all cases do exactly as well as a native, they said. Mr. Abraham, a Welsh member, hearing this, at once sprang to his feet.

"Very well," said he, "let us consider the matter. Here we are in the county courthouse at Ynysmaengwyn. I'm the plaintiff. The attorney general is the county court judge. He, in the course of the case, asks me if I am prepared to swear that the boots delivered to the defendant, for the price of which I sue, were rights and lefts, or both lefts, as the defendant alleges."

"That is a delicate question which I, with my partial knowledge of English, do not trust myself to answer except in my native tongue. Therefore I say: 'Cymmer daubwch, ar gwastad clawdd luest twlch; pen-dre pistyll bwch dwy hafodall lech wedd Ysptyty'."

"Now," he thundered, while the house held its breath and a cloud of embarrassment stole over the face of the disturbed but very attentive attorney general, "what does the honorable and learned gentleman say to that?"

The honorable and learned gentleman had no further objection to make.

**Early Autograph Hunters.**

A certain Atossa in early Roman days seems to have been the mother of autograph collectors. Cicero had a collection, which must have been a fine one, for he speaks of it with particular pride. The fever, even in those far back days, was contagious. Pliny speaks of Pompeius Secundus, at whose house he had seen autographs of Cicero, Augustus, Virgil and the Gracchi, and his own collection was valued at \$15,000 of our money. Then came the influx of barbarians, and we do not again meet with the collector until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when he reappears in the person of a Bohemian squire, who kept a book to record his exploits in the chase and enriched it with the signatures of his great hunter friends.

**An Odd Bird's Nest.**

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.

**Clams According to Order.**

Bill Handy of Marblehead, an ardent Republican during the antislavery agitation, caught fish and sold clams for a livelihood. One of his customers, a strong Democrat, ordered some clams and told him to be sure and cut off the "black abolition heads." When he delivered them he said, "Mr. Brown, here are your clams; real Democrats—all bodies and no heads."—Boston Herald.

**Possible Explanation.**

An old hen was pecking at some stray carpet tacks in the back yard.

"Now, what do you suppose that fool hen is eating those tacks for?" said Homer.

"Perhaps," rejoined his better half, "she is going to lay a carpet."—Chicago News.

**Courtesies.**

Cabby—I 'ad a beard like yours once, but when I found what it made me look like I got it cut off. Bussy—An' I 'ad a face like yours once, an' when I found I couldn't get it cut off I grew a beard.—Punch.

It is impossible to found a lasting power upon injustice and treachery.—Demosthenes.

# WHY THE CONSTITUTIONAL TAXATION AMENDMENT SHOULD BE ADOPTED

AS PROPOSED BY OHIO STATE BOARD OF COMMERCE.

**To the People of Ohio:**

In conformity with the requirements of your state constitution your taxation system is based upon a general property tax.

How the General Property Tax is Regarded by Those Best Qualified to Speak With Authority.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of the Columbia University says:

"Practically, the general property tax as actually administered today is beyond all peradventure the worst tax known in the civilized world. It was the first crude attempt to obtain a semblance of equity, and measurably succeeded in primitive communities."

But as soon as modern conditions appeared the practice engendered such misery that it was completely abolished in every country but the United States."

Lawson Purdy, secretary New York Tax Reform Association, says:

"I contend that no law providing for the taxation of all property at its true valuation and by a uniform rate can be equitably administered, or can be administered with even such decent approach to equity as the employment of human agents permits in the case of laws based on true principles and intelligently framed."

The Ohio Tax Commission of 1893, appointed by Governor William McKinley, in describing the practical effect of the general property tax as administered in Ohio, says:

"The system as it is actually administered results in debauching the moral sense. It is a school of perjury. It sends large amounts of property into hiding. It drives capital in large quantities from the state. Worst of all, it imposes unjust burdens upon various classes in the community; upon the farmer in the country, all of whose property is taxed because it is tangible; upon the man who is scrupulously honest, and upon the guardians, executors and trustees whose accounts are matters of public record."

**How You Attempt to Enforce the Law.**

You have the most efficient and minute scheme of assessing all classes of property which has been devised in any state. Every citizen is bound under oath to make a complete return of his property in detail. If he declines to make the statement required by law, a penalty of 50 per cent is added. In addition to this, you have enacted and enforced a tax inquisitor law which gives the county commissioners power to make contracts with persons who may give information which will result in placing personal property on the assessment roll.

Under the act passed in 1885, applicable to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, the amount authorized to be paid to informers was 25 per cent.

Under a general law, passed in 1888, applicable to the entire state, the amount authorized to be paid was 20 per cent of the amount recovered.

**Failure of the Law.**

How have you succeeded in your attempt to tax all property at its true value in money at a uniform rate?

What is the actual result of your attempt, by means of the tax inquisitor law, to place all personal property on the assessment roll?

The following tables will show you: Tables from Auditor of State's Report Showing Taxation of Moneys, Credits and Personal Property in Ohio.

Value of All Moneys in Possession or on Deposit Subject to Order.			
Years.	Cuyahoga County.	Hamilton County.	Entire State.
1864	\$1,426,036	\$6,532,508	\$47,811,311
1885	1,440,395	2,208,387	34,271,258
1888	1,571,241	1,707,908	32,766,554
1904	2,060,168	1,229,068	61,425,131

Value of All Credits After Deducting Bona Fide Debts.			
Years.	Cuyahoga County.	Hamilton County.	Entire State.
1864	\$1,480,322	\$4,942,272	\$3,351,022
1885	3,472,213	5,129,163	107,636,654
1888	3,811,925	5,822,244	111,858,242
1904	2,161,320	1,767,115	79,580,579

Value of Personal Property.			
Years.	Cuyahoga County.	Hamilton County.	Entire State.
1864	\$13,504,389	\$55,635,729	\$351,198,016
1885	29,597,480	51,564,856	509,913,936
1888	32,558,600	51,500,000	531,994,601
1904	60,211,825	54,684,410	662,739,148

The money on deposit in Ohio in national and state banks, as officially reported for 1904, was \$352,000,000.

This record of your experience should satisfy you that the enforcement of the taxation provisions of your constitution, in their spirit and letter, is an impossibility. You can not reasonably expect to succeed in doing that which has been thoroughly tried and abandoned by every civilized country in the world.

The General Property Tax Has Been Abandoned by Every Civilized Country Except the States of the American Union.

The attempt to assess all personal property, including moneys and credits, at full value and at a uniform rate, has invariably failed wherever tried. For centuries, in every country having a taxation system, attempts to do this were made. Laws have prescribed the severe penalties of imprisonment, tortures and death to aid the enforcement of the general property tax for the taxation of all

personal property, but success has never attended the effort. All such attempts have been abandoned in every civilized country except the states of the American Union. Is it not time for Ohio to make good its claim to being a civilized state by abandoning this rule of barbarism?

**Failure to Equalize the Values of Listed Property.**

Your attempts to enforce the taxation provisions of your constitution have resulted in a double failure.

1. You have failed to secure the listing of all personal property.

2. You have failed to assess all listed property at its true value in money.

There are now pending in the General Assembly bills based upon a complaint that the owners of certain classes of property are not paying their fair share of taxes. Before these bills are given serious consideration, those who seek relief from taxation through a demand that valuations be increased on others' property should be required to show that their own property is assessed for taxation at its full and true value in money. If this be not done, and their demand be granted, it will result in enabling them to escape a still larger share of taxation than they are now dodging by means of their own undervaluations.

By the terms of the law, the owner of any property that is assessed at less than its true value in money escapes the payment of his fair share of taxes by means of such undervaluation. In the light of this fact, the most pertinent question of the day is: Why have you found it impossible, during a century of experience, to devise rules and methods for making valuations of all property for the purposes of taxation, and to secure public officials with sufficient honesty, intelligence and courage to make all valuations as required by your state constitution?

The answer to this question will not be found in the incompetency of members of the General Assembly, who enact such laws, nor in the incompetency or dishonesty of public officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws and to correct the valuations placed by owners upon their property listed for taxation. It will be found in the instinct of self-preservation, deep-seated in human nature, which makes all men kin. Every taxpayer knows that if he values his own property at its true value in money he will have to pay more than his fair share of taxes because other taxpayers do not so value their property. He also knows that he can not so list his property and pay the uniform rate upon such valuation without having his business destroyed. For these reasons undervaluation begins with the taxpayer. It is confirmed by the boards of assessors, who seek to dodge a share of county and state taxes for their respective districts by holding down aggregate valuations.

Fundamental Cause of Undervaluation. The cause of an evil must be understood or the remedy devised for its cure will not be effective. The error in taxation legislation of attempting to secure the listing of all property, the assessing of all property listed at its true value in money, and the levying of a tax upon such value at a uniform rate springs from the superficial assumption that failure to list property and the undervaluation of the property listed is wholly due to selfishness and dishonesty.

The cause of these evils is more forceful than a mere desire to dodge the payment of a fair share of taxes. The course taken is compelled by the injustice of the laws requiring the listing of all property, the valuation of all property at its true value in money and the assessment of taxes at a uniform rate upon such valuation. Secretion and undervaluation are the only weapons of defense a taxpayer can use to protect his business from spoliation that would inevitably result from a partial enforcement of such laws.

**Partial Enforcement of Laws the Cause of Greatest Inequality and Injustice.**

Every intelligent taxpayer knows what would happen to him if the laws should be strictly enforced as to his property and not to the property of all others.

1. His idle money earns no income. A tax upon its value, at the average rate for the state, would confiscate 2.84 per cent of its total amount.

2. Depositors in savings banks; interest-drawing deposits in commercial banks; lenders of money on commercial paper, on mortgages or on bonds of corporations, would have, in some cases all, and in all cases about one-half of their income (at present interest rates) taken from them.

3. Building and loan associations would be taxed on the true value of the mortgages they hold and thus suffer a confiscation of one-half of their income.

4. Investors would be taxed on the market value of all stocks of private corporations owned by them. Mer-

chants, bankers and manufacturers would be taxed on all amounts due to them on account of their business transactions.

5. Farmers would be taxed on the true value of their farms; their unsold products; the money they received for all products sold, if on hand; on the true value of any evidences of debt held by them if their money was loaned out; on any personal property they may have; on property covered by any mortgage they may have given.

The enforcement of such conditions upon one taxpayer, or one class of taxpayers, and not upon all others, can have but one result—the destruction of the business of those taxpayers whose property is fully listed, fully valued and fully taxed, while property of the other taxpayers is not.

A careful examination of this statement should convince you that the evils of secretion and undervaluation can not be remedied without changing the taxation provisions in your state constitution. It should also satisfy you that a proposition to force complete listing and full valuation upon one class of property, while leaving conditions for all other classes of property unchanged, is monstrously unjust. Being so convinced, as an honest man you will indignantly repudiate the assumption that you will become a party to such injustice, being bribed thereto by the bagatelle of benefit that may accrue to you through any possible reduction in your own taxes thus secured. No man who honestly and intelligently desires just and equal taxation can stand for such a proposition.

**The Best Policy to Pursue.**

You can not have a system of just and equal taxation without properly amending your state constitution on the subject of taxation. It is, therefore, wise statesmanship and sound public policy to cease patchwork legislation and concentrate all effort upon securing the necessary amendment to the constitution and the formulation of a system of taxation that will be just and equal for every interest, that will so diffuse the burden of state and local taxation that no taxpayer or class of taxpayers will be undervalued or overtaxed in comparison with all others.

I know such a system can be devised. I know of no service of greater value that can be rendered to the people of the state than to clear the way of all obstructions and to devise and put such a system into successful operation. The possession of such a system will do more to attract business enterprises to the state than the advertising of all other advantages it possesses.

The people of the state can be assured that in this whole matter there is but one purpose to be served, and that is: "To make Ohio the best state in the Union in which to earn a living, own property and operate a business."

To accomplish this purpose it should be your unchanging and inflexible policy to stop all patchwork legislation and to insist upon the submission to the people of the Constitutional Taxation Amendment as proposed by the Ohio State Board of Commerce. Respectfully submitted,

Ohio State Board of Commerce.

Allen R. Foote, Commissioner.

**BOARD OF COMMERCE****Prepares Bills for Legislation With The Utmost Care.**

Columbus, O.—The Ohio State Journal editorially comments on the important work of drafting bills for presentation to the legislature. Among other things, The Journal says:

The draft of a bill to be presented to the legislature for enactment into law is an important task. Not everyone can do it. Most of the bills offered are cumbersome, complicated, illogical.

The point is to make the real purpose of a statute definite and strong, and then build about it such appliances as may be necessary to carry it.

Drafting legislation is serious work, and only those who have made a science of it should be permitted to do it. There should be some instrumentality beside the vaulting ambition of the inexperienced legislator to formulate a duty for the people to observe. There has been much trouble on this score. There has been much lack of profitable legislation, because it was not properly attended to. It would pay the state to spend thousands of dollars to have its legislation run through scientific hands before enacted, rather than trust it to inexperienced and empirical treatment.

One of the most serious tasks performed by the Ohio State Board of Commerce is that of preparing bills for the legislative hopper. Every bill presented by this organization is revised and thoroughly criticized by experts before it is introduced. The best lawyers pass upon legal points and able men thoroughly conversant with the impact of proposed laws pass upon their applicability and practicability.

All of the bills drafted by the Ohio State Board of Commerce now before the legislature went through this winnowing process. Only pertinent matter is carried in the several measures. Among the most important of the bills initiated by the Ohio State Board of Commerce are the Thomas banking bill; the Bronson primary election bill; the Bronson county depository bill; the Minter child labor bills and the Wertz resolution to amend the constitution.

In addition to this valuable service, numbers of bills are referred by the Ohio State Board of Commerce to its committee for inspection and suggestion. In this way the board is rendering service of high value in many directions to aid the securing of the enactment of good laws.

**INDIAN ARROWS.****Why There Are Always Three Grooves Cut on the Shaft.**

In making the Indian arrow three small undulating grooves are cut on the shaft, running down to the head from the lower end of the feathers. This has attracted the attention of some of the ethnologists, who gave the matter considerable study and wisely concluded that the little lines were made for the blood to run through or that they represented lightning. An old Omaha who had the reputation of being very skillful in cutting the grooves in arrow shafts was called by the chief to do that work for him on some arrows he was making. The chief himself was a fine arrow maker, but he recognized the skill of the old man in this particular line. While the work was in progress the chief's son, who had reached the inquisitive age and was looking on with wide eyed interest, suddenly asked, "Venerable man, why are you making those crooked lines?" The chief gave a hearty laugh and said, "Father, tell him, for he will be making arrows himself some day, and he should know." "Every sapling," answered the old man, "out of which the arrow is made has some defect, however faultless it may appear to be. The good arrow maker takes a great deal of pains to smooth out and straighten the imperfections by oiling and heating, but the wood in time will spring back because of its inherent defects unless these grooves are cut in the shaft soon after seasoning and straightening."—Southern Workman.

**Posthumous Libel.**

A correspondent of the London Times raises the point that, while a libel upon a dead man may form the subject of a criminal prosecution, yet there is no redress whatever for a libel by the dead upon the living. Thus a testator may so phrase his will as to libel a legatee and injure him to an extent far in excess of his legacy. The writer cites as an illustration the following bequest from an ardent teetotaler to a moderate drinker: "I give and bequeath to A. B. the sum of £50 upon condition that he signs the pledge." Such a condition inserted in a will, he believes, might do the lady legatee an amount of damage for which £50 would be but poor compensation, and he submits that in cases of posthumous libel the executor should be answerable in damages to the extent of the testator's estate.—Law Notes.

**Gladstone at the Fair.**

In the life of Lord Granville appears this of Mr. Gladstone. He "came over with Mrs. Gladstone and Lord and Lady Sydney, whose guest he was at Deal, because you would not guess it in a thousand—because there was to be a fair that afternoon, and Mr. Gladstone wanted to try a merry-go-round. Indeed we all went after luncheon, and it was only on assuring him that the opposition papers would make fun of it next morning that Mr. Gladstone renounced a 'sure' on the merry-go-round, and he did his best to console himself by strolling into every booth, from the giant woman to the calf with eight legs. Every possible monstrosity was honored by the premier's visit, who seemed to enjoy himself more than the schoolboys to whom their dons showed the G. O. M."

**In Far Countries.**

When the shower came up the artist, who was walking through New Hampshire on a sketching tour, sought shelter under a tree, where he was soon joined by another wayfarer, a man of middle age, who looked a sort of better class tramp, and indeed was one.

The two entered into conversation, and it came out that the wayfarer was a harness maker by vocation, but a rover by predilection.

"Yes," he said, "I'm a rolling stone. I'm never happy in one place. I'm here today and gone tomorrow. There ain't any fossil about me. I'm on the move all the time. The world is made to see, I say, and I'm bound to see all I can of it."

The artist began to think that he had fallen in with a modern Marco Polo, and by way of leading up to some interesting anecdotes of the antipodes he remarked:

"You must have been quite a traveler."

"Well, that's about so," the man modestly replied. "I reckon I could find my way over New Hampshire with my eyes shut, and I was once two months in Vermont."

**The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus.**

The seven sleepers of Ephesus were Constantine, Dionysius, John, Maximian, Malchus, Martinian and Serapion, seven young men, converts to Christianity, who during the persecution of Christians under the Emperor Decius, A. D. 250, refused to bow before an idol set up by the emperor at Ephesus. The story goes that they fled to a cave in Mount Celion and that Decius, in his rage, ordered all caves in that mountain to be sealed up. Nothing was heard of them for 239 years, when they were discovered by some workmen who were digging foundations. Awakening from their long sleep, they offered coins of such antiquity that the attention of the authorities was attracted. They did not long survive and their bodies were taken for burial in a large stone coffin to St. Victor's church, Marseilles.

**Norway in Scotland.**

Few people are aware of the fact that the Orkney and Shetland islands, strictly speaking, belong to the kingdom of Norway. Toward the close of the fifteenth century King Christian of Norway pledged the Orkneys and the Shetlands, over which his rule was undisputed, to King James III. of Scotland for the payment of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, who became queen of Scotland. The pledge has not yet been redeemed.



# THE NEWSBOYS HAD A MEETING

John E. Gunckel, of Toledo,  
Delivered an Address.

## THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION

Honesty in Every Line of Business is the Aim of the Organizers of the Order—Many Parents at the Meeting.

"I came to talk to the future men of Massillon," said John E. Gunckel, at the Armory, Monday evening, when he stepped to the front of the stage to give an address in the interest of the Independent Newsboys' Association. "I mean every word I say and twenty years from now you will find the present newsboys forging ahead of any other body of men, no matter whether they be high school graduates or college graduates. This battling age needs men of push, who know the hard sides of life, and I have staked my reputation on the newsboys of the United States."

Before Mr. Gunckel gave his address the meeting had been called to order by Manager G. C. Haverstack, of the Independent Company. The high school girls' glee club sang two selections under the able direction of Miss Brosnan, musical instructor in the schools. The club showed exceptional ability and was vigorously encored by the hundred newsboys and others that nearly filled the Armory.

Superintendent O. L. Cronebaugh, of the public schools, gave a short address in which he pictured to the boys two widely distinct classes of men and institutions in the world. He dwelt upon the theme that there are men who will work for right and honesty, while there is another class that desires to use its fellow men for selfish ends. Illustrations were given to make the point plain. Mr. Cronebaugh closed with a plea that the newsboys live up to the solemn pledge they have taken in becoming members of the national association.

Mr. Gunckel told of the many years he has given to the newsboys' work. Twenty years ago he met six little newsboys on the streets of Toledo, each vying with one another in selling their papers and using all kinds of means, fair and unfair, to carry out their ends. Mr. Gunckel was a railroad man at the time and continues to be so at present, being in the employ of the New York Central lines on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern division, running between Toledo and Cleveland. The actions of the boys attracted his attention and the next day he took these boys into an office and had a talk with them about forming an organization in Toledo for their benefit. The boys liked the idea and within twenty-four hours the organization was perfected by the election of a set of officers. Every member of the organization was an officer at that time.

Mr. Gunckel continued his railroad work and gave his spare time to the newsboys. At present he has an organization of 4,008 in Toledo alone, holds Sunday afternoon meetings, which are addressed by the clergy, prominent business men and all the prominent actors that visit that city. Last Sunday afternoon four hundred persons were turned away from the largest theater in the city. The organization has attracted the attention of prominent men in all vocations. When prominent men from a distance visit Toledo they consider it a privilege to meet "Gunk" and his boys.

Mr. Gunckel now has an office in one of the large hotels and there meets his boys every day. The company for which he works has included the newsboys' work in his regular duties with the instructions that the newsboys must come first and if he cannot attend to his railroad duties others will take care of that part of his work, and his pay remains the same from the company whether he works for them or not.

There is no expense to the association as far as the boys are concerned. Mr. Gunckel has written books and used the proceeds from their sale to buy the badges seen on the coats of the newsboys in many cities, such as are worn by the Independent Association members. Mr. Gunckel has often received assistance from philanthropic men, and only on Monday a person walked into his office in Toledo and left a check for \$1,000, saying that the newsboys might need to build a home and that would be a start for a fund.

"Say, Gunk," said a Toledo boy a few days ago, "may I have permission to lick another boy?"

"Are you certain he deserves a licking?" asked Mr. Gunckel.

"On my honor, he needs it," replied the boy.

"All right, give him a good one," replied Mr. Gunckel.

"Well! I have already licked him

and he will be in here in a minute," replied the boy.

In a moment in trudged a half dozen boys to pour their tales into "Gunk's" ears. The boy who had been trounced did not care to speak, when the boy who had admonished the chastisement spoke up and said:

"Look here, you rascal. Didn't you swear at a lady because she did not buy a paper? Well! I heard you and that is why I licked you." Then turning to Mr. Gunckel he said: "Do you suppose I was going to let that one boy disgrace the whole organization? Not on your life, 'Gunk,' while Redtop is able to handle his mitts and fight for old Gunk."

This story and many others were told by Mr. Gunckel, who explained that everyone in Toledo knows him as "Gunk." That is his only name to over four thousand newsboys, and even business men, when calling him up over the telephone, call him by the name given him by the newsboys.

He narrated instances of preferment given to newsboys since he began the organization. Some now hold positions of two thousand dollars a year. Others are rapidly reaching high places in business.

"My newsboys must give a pledge not to cheat, swear, tell lies, smoke cigarettes, in other words to be little gentlemen," said Mr. Gunckel. "Did you ever see a dozen boys, each trying to sell a paper, all rush for a lady with outstretched arms, hoping to be the lucky salesman, and after one little shaver had been the lucky boy, lift their hats as the lady walked to a car? Well, I have and you can see it any day in Toledo."

The Independent Newsboys' Association was formed a few weeks ago under the direction of Mr. Gunckel. Monday night was the first opportunity he had of meeting the boys and parents and making a formal address. He spoke for nearly an hour and when he wished all a good night the boys wanted him to talk more. He promised them to return some time if his life was spared.

The Rev. E. J. Craft and the Rev.

H. W. Dewey spoke briefly to the boys after Mr. Gunckel had finished.

The Independent Association has adopted a yell, which is fashioned to conform to their motto "Honesty."

The yell is:  
Hark! Hark! what we say,  
We are the boys of the N. N. A.  
Chick a lie a, Chick a lie a,  
Chow, Chow, Chow,  
Boom a nick a, boom a nick a,  
Bow wow, wow;  
Who, who, who are we,  
We are the boys of honesty.

## CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Teachers Who Successfully Passed March Examination.

The following applicants succeeded in passing the Stark county teachers' examination held the first Saturday in March, and have been granted certificates:

One year certificates—Louis Bair, Wilmet; Roy Crawford, Minerva; I. F. Dice, Strasburg; Claude D. Hamilton, Louisville; L. B. Harris, Massillon; Edward L. Hoover, Maximo; A. F. Kanage, Wilmet; Gilbert R. Marsh, Myersville; Cullen W. Meyer, Navarre; J. S. Muckley, Waynesburg; David Broderick, Navarre; Carl E. Royer, Marlboro; Virgil Schory, Canton; S. C. Smith, Canton; Archie Swope, New Berlin; Webster Weisel, Middlebranch; Nellie B. Dalheimer, Massillon; Lulu E. Ellis, Wilmet; Catherine Faust, Canton; Clara Fierstos, Canton; Sylvia Floom, Canton; Mabel Gause, Alliance; Bertha Hoffman, Alliance; Cora Ketterer, Canton; Zellah Wise, East Akron.

Two year certificates—Charles E. Doust, Canton; Arthur J. Willaman, New Berlin.

I Had Stone in the Bladder, and my kidneys were affected. None of the means taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. The pain ceased—the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.—E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

## RAISING A STRIKE FUND.

Pittsburg District Miners Assessed 20 Cents Per Week.

Pittsburg, March 21.—Telegrams received here yesterday from Indianapolis stated that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, had decided upon an assessment of twenty cents a week for the local miners, to be used in case a strike is called April 1. Some months ago the miners were assessed ten cents a week for a strike fund, but the order was effective but one month.

The miners of the local district do not regard this as an indication that there will be a strike. They claim that even though a settlement is reached they will be compelled to pay a certain amount of money each week to support the miners of other districts, provided the latter are called out on strike. There is also much money being spent in an effort to unionize the Irwin field, where a strike is being supported at Penn station.

## SELLING OUT TOWN.

Railroad Buys It and Will Put It Up at Auction.

Wellsville, O., March 21.—A public auction, at which only homes will be sold, is being planned by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, which purchased the whole town of Burlington, near Bridgeport, O.

The company bought the town for yard purposes, paying over \$250,000. The purchase included homes, streets and public buildings. People are commencing to move elsewhere. The company does not want the homes or the lumber. An auction is declared to be the only way in which to hurry the sale of what might otherwise be a "white elephant."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 20.—Increasing receipts in the northwest and the prospect of a record-breaking crop in the southwest had a weakening effect today on the local wheat market. The tone at the close was easy, and the May option was down 1/2. Corn was off 1/2. Oats showed a gain of 1/4. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 77 1/2 @ 77 3/4; corn, May, 44; oats, May, 30 1/2.

## PITTSBURG MARKETS—MARCH 20

Corn—New yellow shelled, 46 1/2 @ 47; new high mixed, 49 @ 49 1/2; new yellow ear, 50 @ 50 1/2.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4; No. 3, 31 1/2 @ 32.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$11.75 @ 12.25; No. 1 clover, \$8.50 @ 9; No. 1 mixed, \$9.50 @ 10.

Eggs—Selected, 16 @ 17.

Butter—Prints, 30 @ 30 1/2; tubs, 29 @ 29 1/2; dairy, 20 @ 21.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 14 1/2 @ 15; Ohio full cream, 14 1/2 @ 15.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.85 @ 6.10; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.75 @ 4.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.25 @ 5; choice milk cows, \$4.00 @ 5; medium to good milk cows, \$2.00 @ 3.50; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$4 @ 4.40; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50 @ 4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3 @ 3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85 @ 3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.50 @ 8; veals, fair to good, \$6.50 @ 7.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.70 @ 6.80; choice medium weights, \$6.80 @ 6.85; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.80 @ 6.85; good light Yorkers, \$6.75 @ 6.80; pigs, good to prime, \$6.60 @ 6.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00 @ 6; good to choice mixed, \$5 @ 5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25 @ 5; culls and common, \$3 @ 4.

## MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)  
The following is the paying price in Massillon Wednesday, March 21, '06.

Country butter, per lb.	25-28
Eggs, per dozen	14
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Chickens, dressed	10-12
Potatoes, per bushel	60

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	\$9 to \$10
Hay, loose, per ton	\$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton	\$9 to \$10
Oats, per bushel	32
Corn, per bushel	50

## Public Sale.

I will offer at public auction on what is known as the Joseph Snively farm, 4 miles east of Navarre, 1 mile east of Bancroft, near the Battee school, on Tuesday, March 27, 4 head of horses, 4 head of cows, 8 geese, 42 head of Delaware ewes, one Poland sow with pigs at her side. After the sale of above chattels, the farm, being the north half of the Joseph Snively farm, with large barn, brick house, and consisting of 80 acres, will be offered for sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp. A cooked meal will be served all persons coming from a distance.

CHARLES KRICHBaum,  
Attorney and Agent for Anson Warstler.

## DIED OF HEART DISEASE.

Washington, March 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Representative George R. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, died suddenly today of heart disease.

## Great Closing Out Sale for 30 Days.

Best Gas Cook Stoves & Steel Ranges from \$7.00 to \$22.00.  
Best Oven, Hot Plates and Gas Stoves \$1.00 and up.  
Best Washing Machines, \$3.00 to \$5.50.  
Best Woven Horse Blankets, \$1.25 to \$2.50.  
Best Fine Plush Robes, \$2.50 up.  
Best Horse Covers, 60c to \$1.35.  
Best Make Buggy Harness, \$9 to \$12.  
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.  
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50.  
Best Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.  
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.35 to \$2.50.  
Best Clover and Grass Seeders, \$1.00.  
Best Churns, \$1.85 up.  
Best Cream Separators \$2.75 up.  
Best Tar Roofing Paper, 75c a roll up.  
Best Anti-Rust Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, \$2.00.

Best Kitchen Sinks, Chandeliers, Brackets, Gas and Water Pipes and Fittings, Burners, Globes and Mantles, Paints, White Leads, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Wire Fence, Poultry Netting, Scales, Garden, Farming and Builders' Tools, Fine Granite Ware and Builders' Hardware very cheap.

Massillon Hardware Co.  
53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

# NOW ON IN FULL BLAST!

The Moke Co.'s entire \$35,000 stock of High Grade Tailor-Made

## Clothing and Furnishing Goods for Men, Boys and Children.

was placed on sale at less than the wholesale manufacturer's cost for positively TEN DAYS ONLY in order to raise money quick to pay our outstanding indebtedness, before retiring from business in Massillon. You cannot afford to stay away, whether you need clothing or not, as this sale will positively surpass all other sales that have ever taken place in Massillon. Remember, this Great Bona Fide Retiring from Business Sale is now on. Below we quote a few of the many bargains to be offered.

### Men's Suit Department.

A fine suit of Clothes in all the latest shades, positively worth \$9.00 or your money refunded at any time during this sale. **\$3.95**

Men's fine Suits in Cheviots and Scotch Plaids, worth \$12.50 or your money refunded at any time during sale. **\$6.95**

Men's splendid Suits, all sizes, in Velour finished Cashmeres. This suit is positively worth \$15.00 or money refunded. **\$7.95**

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